The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,866. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILBERT—July 13th, at Norwood, the wife of Mr. William Gilbert, of Bombay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ATTS—PALMER—August 9th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. L. Allen, Mr. Edward Atts, youngest son of Pensioned Line Serjeant Francis Atts, to Miss Rebecca Palmer.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

KENYON—At Pundrah Farm, near Teenpehar, on the 29th July, the wife of James H. Kenyon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SYMONS—MADGE—At St. James's Church, on the 1st August, by the Revd. Dr. Jarbo, William Arthur, second son of the Revd. Edward Symons, to Louisa Heysham, second daughter of J. A. Madge, Esq.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

OTTMANN—At Egmore, on the 2nd August, Ernest, the infant son of Mr. S. Ottmann, of the D. P. W., aged 10 months.

PORTER—At Saint Thomas' Mount, on the 29th July, Pensioned Conductor William Porter, aged 56 years 2 months and 25 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam Ship BUSHEER, 990 tons 160 H. P. Captain GEORGE BEYTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee 12 hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATERSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, [illegible] Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam [illegible] Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] TO POINT DE GALLE, [illegible] AND HONGKONG. [illegible] Peninsular and Oriental [illegible] Navigation Company's [illegible] ADEN [illegible] 14th August [illegible] Cargo, and Passengers [illegible] Thursday the 11th instant. No [illegible] allowed on any class of Goods [illegible]

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1864.

[illegible] Bills of Lading and Receipts [illegible] noon of 13th instant. [illegible] Company's Black Bills of Lading [illegible] to note the terms and conditions [illegible] Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adaptation of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE [illegible] TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR CALCUTTA.

CALLING AT NARAKEL NEAR COCHIN.

THE A 1. Clipper Barque CAROBEL, Captain MICHINE, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.
Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the materials of the following Buildings will be sold on the spot on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1864.—

One large Bungalow near the Railway crossing, at Wady Bunder formerly the property of Kerbadjee Hormusjee.
One stable attached to ditto.
Two large Sheds ditto ditto.
One Shed standing on the land, formerly belonging to Sulaman Ally and others.
Two Small Sheds on land formerly belonging to the Jamadar, used as Chowkees.
Portion of stone walls.
Portion of loose stone walls.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims on the Estate of the late Captain T. M. COCKERELL, Paymaster H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, are requested to forward the same within one month.

Capt. MACFARLANE, H. M. 3rd Dragoon Guards,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Ahmednuggur, 5th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીંશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनीनसुला लंडन ऐंड चाईना ब्याक (लिमीटेड).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 25th July 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Faulkland and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

2. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

શીંદ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

सींध परेस कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting [illegible] this Company will [illegible] Thursday the [illegible]

3rd. To fix remuneration of Directors.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

શીંદ પરેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

सींध परेस कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per share in the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before the 22nd August. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the shares will be liable to forfeiture. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, 29th July 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the following proposition:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 500 new shares of Rs. 5,000 each: one of such shares to be offered at par to the registered Proprietor of each original share on the date of said meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Rs. 60 per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, will be paid on and after the 15th instant to the Proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, at the Office of the said Company, at the residence of Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, in Girgaum Back Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.
Girgaum, 4th August 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gun-powder Works, at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalk sheds, and Hay Stacks Land, and that portion of the Land within the ring fence wall which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th August 1864.

2. The lease will convey certain rights of reclaiming the foreshore.

3. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten (10) per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale, fifteen per cent. on or before Thursday, 25th August 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before 15th November 1864; 25 per cent. on or before 16th February 1865, and the remainder on or before 15th August 1865.

4. Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

5. A plan of the Land and the terms of the lease may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th instant, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartments consist of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to MR. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to MR. WELLIS, No. 1, Ordnance Lines, Poona.

P. S.—MR. FAULCONER has been instructed to sell the above Property on Saturday the 13th instant, instead of Monday the 15th, as formerly advertised.

6th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LONGLEY, have been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Bombay, 1st August 1864. W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HAMILTON MAXWELL and JOHN LONGLEY have been admitted Partners in our firm. FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st August 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application after the 9th *proximo*.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay will be elected at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 5th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters of the Bank of China beg to intimate that they cannot answer communications on the subject of allotments, all such must be addressed to the Secretary of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઇ જાઇંટ ઇસટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay, at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row, on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c,—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Hankerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tobacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks. Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TRECHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark & Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 4 months	5	per cent.
6 do.	7	„
12 do.	8	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 to 4.
Saturdays	10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary
Bombay, 27th July 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.
16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Land in the vicinity of the New Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H P Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto in Jelly, Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapicca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Moselle, Hock, Curagoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopolly Cheroots, &c.

DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
„ Reading do.
„ Tent do.
„ Argand do.

Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at .... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.) SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32 to 34
Pale	Qts.	„ 28
Do.	Qts.	„ 26
Golden	Qts.	„ 24
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.	„ 30
Do.	Pts.	„ 16
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 26
Do.	Pts.	„ 14
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.	„ 42
Do.	Pts.	„ 23
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 38
Do.	Pts.	„ 20
HOCK—1st quality.		
Sparkling	Qts.	„ 42
Do.	Pts.	„ 23
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 38
MOSELLE—1st quality.		
Sparkling	Qts.	„ 42
Do.	Pts.	„ 23
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 38
CLARETS	Qts.	„ 16 to 32
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale, Martell's	Qts.	„ 33
Do. do. Pinet Castillon	Qts.	„ 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	„ 21
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	„ 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	„ 24
BEER—		
English bottled	Qts.	„ 5-8
English do.	Pts.	„ 3
PORTER	Qts.	„ 5-8
Ditto.	Pts.	„ 3
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		„ 40

STRANACK & Co.
10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen. LAWRENCE & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale (Indian)	Quarts	Rs. 5	per doz.
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington	„	„ 5	„
Stout,	„	„ 5	„
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX	„	„ 5	„
Do. do.	Pints	„ 3½	„
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton	Quarts	„ 4½	„
Ale, Allsopps	„	„ 5	„

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c.:—

	per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts	„ 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Hocks	„ 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	„ 22
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 26
Do. Black Seal	„ 30
Brandy Martell's	„ 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	„ 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing	1	dozen each.
Moselle, „ „ „	1	„ „
Do. Pints „ „	2	„ „
Hockheimer, Quarts, „ „	1	„ „
Macobrunner, „ „ „	1	„ „
Sherry (Yellow Seal,) „ „	2	„ „
Do. (Black Seal,) „ „	2	„ „
Brandy, „ „ „	1	„ „

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„ 30
„ „ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
„ The first growths	„ 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that MR. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.
London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by MR. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D.M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ... Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 ... Blue „	30	16
	No. 3 ... Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4. ... Green „	22	12
	Medoc ... Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado ... Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso	30	0
	Light Golden ... Green „	28	0
	„ „ ... Blue „	28	0
	Pale ... Brown „	26	0
	„ ... Yellow „	22	0
	„ ... White „	19	0
Ginger ... Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale ... (Black Capsule)		33	0
„ „ ... (Yellow „)		28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown ... in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White ... „ Bottles	42	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. —*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.
A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.

BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

George Taylor, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to eater into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies inforce about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.

BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	£6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	£792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	£442,940 5 10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.
Bombay, 9th August 1864. LECKIE & Co.

MR. CHARLES JOSHUA SHAW is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Birkby*, from London, are informed that Packages for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain PURDAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain PURDAY.
Bombay, 10th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *John Melhuish*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand. Packages, for which Boats are not alongside when wanted, will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. He will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain of the *John Melhuish*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Queen of the Clyde*, DAVIE, master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once alongside the Ship to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DAVIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August 1864. Agents for the Capt.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 20th instant, for Reclaiming Ground between the Wellington Pier and the Dock Yard.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose Tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.
J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 9th August 1864.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

ફારફીચર આફ શેઅરસ.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇશ્ટ ઇનડીઆ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ)

ईस्ट इंडिया प्रेस कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Instalment with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. be not paid THIS DAY, the 11th August, at the Office of the Company, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company: 2nd Instalment of Rs. 250 due 20th June 1864, making in all Rs. 450 per Share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment; and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until any other rate shall be notified.
By order of the Board,
[illegible] August 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *City of London*, *Monarchy*, and *City of Amoy*, a handsome and light four-seated new OPEN CARRIAGE; one ditto MALVERN DOG CART with Lamps—both built by McNAUGHT and SMITH of London; a handsome and light new ALBERT BUGGY by Robertson of London; a very handsome and small English-built BROUGHAM, with Lamps and Shaft by J. and W. WILSON of Glasgow; one ditto LANDAU SOCIABLE with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft by F. J. SMITH & Co. of London; a light Office SHIGRAM by COLLETT. A handsome and Light English-built MAIL PHÆTON with Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by LAURIE AND MARNER; and other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross-road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 9th August 1864.

> "Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
> Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
> J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on SATURDAY the 13th August, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

THE MAILS FOR SINGAPORE, &c.

The Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shangae, per steamer *Ta-Pang-Nyo*, will be closed TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday 17th .... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th .... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun-fire.
					Morn.	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	11	Twilight ends at 7h. 47m.	5 41	6 28	4 8	4 42	9th August 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 53s. P. M.
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 0h. 3m. P.M.	5 41	6 28	5 22	6 1	
Sat.	13	Old Lammas Day.	5 42	6 27	6 42	7 23	
Sun.	14	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 27	8 0	8 31	
Mon.	15	Assumption of the V. Mary.	5 42	6 26	9 0	9 27	
Tues.	16	Jupiter sets at 11h. 6m.	5 43	6 26	9 52	10 16	
Wed.	17	Saturn rises at 9h. 12m. A.M.	5 43	6 25	10 41	11 5	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 2	KURRACHEE	Aug. 3
AGRA	July 30	LAHORE	July 30
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 4	LONDON	July 4
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 4
BANGALORE	Aug. 2	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 3	MEERUT	July 29
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	July 3
CEYLON	July 28	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug. 4	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

IT was an unlucky moment for little Judge Manockjee Cursetjee when he tried to be funny at the expense of Mr. Crawford. Fate was not kind to him when it prompted him to recommend that gentleman to go to school in the Marwarree Bazaar. Mr. Crawford we have no reason to believe is other than a long suffering and patient person; but patience has its limits, and even Job himself might have been a little put out if he had had occasionally to practise or to sue in the Court presided over by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. Mr. Crawford, as he tells us, appeared before this distinguished Judge, on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway, the defendants in a suit which had the misfortune to be placed on his Honor's board. This suit was apparently conducted in the manner peculiar to that Bench, that is to say, no low, a good deal of screaming, and what Mr. Crawford calls "ejaculatory volubility," but which might now properly be termed Billingsgate, a few sentences of half-intelligible broken English, and Mr. Crawford is given to understand that a verdict is passed against him, chiefly it appears on the ground the he does not know the meaning of the word "Hurdahs." Mr. Crawford accordingly bottled his wrath and corked it down till the next full Court day, when he moved for a New Trial, and there ensues, what the *Times of India* calls an animated scene, but which might be more aptly described as a regular row. Perched on the Bench sat his Honor undaunted, and prepared for the worst. Neither was he prepared in vain; for Mr. Crawford having just breathed himself with a short review of the legal merits of his case plunged into a strain of invective such as we should think no Judge on the Bench ever listened to before. Whether this course was justified by precedent or etiquette we will not stop to enquire, but we are sure that but few people will be found to deny that his severity was richly deserved.

In our opinion Mr. Crawford was fully justified in all he said: and we think that great credit is due to him for having boldly come forward to announce an opinion generally entertained by his profession. We ourselves have often called the public attention to the same subject, although in vain. It has ever seemed to us a gross libel on the administration of justice to allow a man to continue on the Bench, before whom all Barristers (nearly if not quite to a man) and many Solicitors decline to appear; who is not redeemed from contempt by any judicial quality; who is as ignorant of legal matters as he is of ordinary courtesy, and whose insolence to all members of the legal profession is only surpassed by his miraculous folly. We have, we say, pointed these things out in vain. But Mr. Crawford's public appeal cannot be passed without some notice from our stagnant authorities, and we begin to indulge some faint hope that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee's post may soon be filled by some one capable of supporting the dignity of the Bench and the majesty of the law.

WE should have been glad to abstain from further reference to the dispute between Mr. Bevis and the Directors of the Indian Peninsula Bank, had we not been formally requested to call attention to what is stated to be a wrong rendering, in our leading article of Monday, of one of the charges brought against Mr. Bevis. We wrote: "We think it right to say that in-"formation we have received satisfies us that "Mr. Bevis did not know *when he joined the* "*Bank* that he would be called home to Eng-"land within three months' time." It has been pointed out to us that Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, in his letter of the 5th August, accuses the retired Director of "having been aware of his "probable return to England *some two months* "*ago.*" The difference between what the Directors said and what we understood them to say amounts, then, to this: They acquit their former colleague of having known "when he joined the Bank" that he was to go home very soon, but they declare he did know it "some two months ago." We are unable to understand why any stress should be laid on what seems to us a distinction without a difference. Our expression, "when he joined the Bank," may not be absolutely correct, as the preliminary arrangements were completed in the month of May; but the letters of allotment were not issued till the 4th of June, exactly two months before Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee's charge of misconduct on the part of Mr. Bevis was put in writing; and it is obvious that the outside public could not be sure Mr. Bevis had really joined the Bank until his name appeared among the signatures to the letters of allotment. The Directors, therefore, by their own admission, were from the first aware of the probability of Mr. Bevis's early return to England; they knew, in fact, as much as Mr. Bevis himself knew. If their knowledge was general instead of being special, so was his; if they expected that he would not go home till next year, so did he; for he gives us his word that the change in his partners' plans which compels him to go to England almost immediately has only very recently been made known to him. The point of our argument is, then, that the Directors overshot the mark in suggesting that Mr. Bevis, at the time when he sold his shares, had already been informed of the intention of his partners to call him home. Unless we flatly refuse to believe what Mr. Bevis says, we must suppose that Mr. Marsden, the Manager of the Peninsula Bank, knew how he was situated as well as he himself did; and since, knowing the circumstances, Mr. Marsden saw no harm in consenting to sell 500 shares for Mr. Bevis at 35 per cent. premium, placing the brokerage to the credit of the Bank, there seems to be no just reason for the virtuous indignation with which this sale is now denounced by the Bank. It is surely sufficient for us to acknowledge that Mr. Bevis acted selfishly, inconsiderately, and with indecent haste, in suddenly retiring from the Bank at a critical moment, after he had pocketed several thousand pounds as the profit on the sale of his shares, and before he had even had the opportunity of making any return for his handsome allotment of 1,000 shares; we need not, over and above this condemnation, of which he himself admits the justice, attempt to convict him of having been guilty of deliberate foul play.

We do but echo the general opinion in adding the expression of our own conviction that, had Mr. Bevis managed his own case with a little more tact and judgment than he seems to have displayed, he would have escaped being made the scapegoat for the sins of this City of Promoters. Many an erring sister at whom the world points the finger of scorn is not more frail, but only more unfortunate, than many of the highly respectable females who, not having been found out, shrink from her touch as if it were pollution. In like manner, there are Promoters by the score in Bombay, now loud enough in denunciation of Mr. Bevis, who, if speculators could afford in these hard times to keep such a thing as a conscience, might be awed into silence and shamefacedness by the appeal, "Let him who is without sin amongst you cast the first stone." The truth is that the promotion of public companies in Bombay is now conducted without reference to any established principles of right and wrong. Freed even from the not always very rigid control of a Stock Exchange, and having no need to act up to even a conventional standard of commercial morality, the wealthy natives who practically rule the money market of this city freely play the game of speculation with the names of any Europeans of good standing who are willing to help in promoting new schemes—for a consideration. What merchant in Bombay has not this year been pestered with entreaties by his native clients to start some company or other—and take by way of compensation a sufficient number of shares to give him a lac or two of rupees if he sells them at a premium? Some to their honour have stood firm; but too many have yielded to the temptation of risking their credit and good name for the chance of making a rapid fortune. We do not mean to say that all the joint-stock institutions lately started have an origin so debased as this that we have described; but we maintain that the whole system of promoting companies is disgraceful to all concerned in it, and that if it be not speedily reformed the morality of mercantile men in Bombay will sink to a lower level than was reached by Calcutta in its most speculative days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 9TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Bushire* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Nada* sailed for Calcutta.

VIZAGAPATAM, 10TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Coconada.

NEGAPATAM, 10TH AUGUST.

Steamer *India* from Bombay anchored.

MADRAS.

10TH AUGUST.

Securities Five and a half, 12½ premium.
Fives, 4¼ premium.
Fours, 5¼ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1½d.
Dead weight £2 10s.
Light Freight, £2 10s. to £3.
Cotton £2 10s.
Interest on loans 7 per cent.
Money market lighter.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 11-5 to Rs. 11-8.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-3.

WE hear, from Secunderabad, that Mr. Yule, C. B., has offered the post of first Assistant Resident, in succession to Colonel Thornhill, to Major Stubbs, late Commissioner of Berar. Major Stubbs is now in England, and his reply has not yet been received; but it is believed he will accept the offer.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"Great excitement has been caused lately in the Pandoorah pergunnah, Chindwarra district, by some parties carrying a bamboo frame work, covered with cloth, like a taboot, in which are said to be the wedding clothes of a male and female. It is being passed from village to village after having come from Berar in the Hyderabad territories. Major Ashburner, we understand, will shortly proceed to enquire into this mysterious taboot. The people are quite unsettled—no doubt it is some dodge of the Mahomodans to create excitement, and we hope the authorities will find out who sent it, and where it came from."

THE same paper:—"Some little time ago we alluded to a misunderstanding at Nusseerabad, anent a donation of five thousand rupees which was presented to the troops by the Maharajah of Jeypore on his being invested with the Most Exalted Star of India. The question we hear was afterwards referred to Sir William Mansfield who has decided that the money should be fairly divided among the troops who were present on the occasion: each man has accordingly received eight rupees to his immense satisfaction."

IN a letter in the Second Edition of the 18th ult., the Danish correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Elsinore, July 13, mentions it as not unlikely that the Danish question will be settled much more favourably for the Danish monarchy than could have been expected. "The reason assigned is that M. Bismark, unable to devise any means by which he could annex Schleswig and Holstein to the Prussian dominion, and unwilling to gratify the nationality feeling in Germany in favour of the Prince of Augustenburg, or the Russian ambition in favour of the Duke of Oldenburg, will prefer the restoration of the Duchies to Denmark, provided the Danish Government is remodelled according to his anti-revolutionary ideas. M. Bismark will thus have triumphed over the democratic and nationality party both in Germany and Denmark. These views, the *Times'* correspondent states, are derived from a gentleman of very high rank in Denmark, brought, through his connections, into close intimacy with the Courts and Governments of Germany, and especially of Prussia, and who had seen M. Bismark lately, and entertained a much higher opinion of that statesman's rectitude and moderation than the world at large is disposed to entertain.'

'SIR CHARLES WOOD has (says the *Hurkaru*) been very generous to the Officers of the 4th and 5th Regiments of Bengal European Light Cavalry, he having kindly allowed the names of all officers of these two Corps who have joined line regiments to be removed from the *cadres* of the 4th and 5th, and promotions to be made in their room. "The magnitude of this boon may be estimated from the fact that one officer from the two corps, Sir Morison Barlow, Bart., has joined one of Her Majesty's Regiments, he having [illegible]e from the late 4th Light Cavalry to Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, now at Cawnpore. Sir Charles must have had a sly laugh when making these two regiments a present of half a vacancy each, and we are sure that they will be thankful to him for the generous gift. The Infantry Regiments which have had the same boon extended to them, will draw somewhat greater profit from it than have the Cavalry Corps; but still there is not much to be thankful for, except on the principle that benefits are scarce now-a-days and the smallest advantages are acceptable."

AT length (says the same paper) the General Order has appeared directing a portion of the late Company's European troops to proceed to England; and it is not probable that, of all the officers and men going on home service, any considerable number of them will ever see India again. "The General Order directs that the Head-quarters and A. and B. Batteries of the C. Royal Horse Brigade, formerly Bengal Horse Artillery, shall proceed to England this year when relieved by an equal Artillery force now at sea on its way to India; but we should not think that the departing Batteries will get away from the shores of India before the end of January next. The Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and the artificers of the two Batteries proceeding to England are allowed the option of volunteering for prolonged Indian service in other Brigades of Artillery; but no bounty, as in the case of line regiments returning to England, is offered, which makes it obvious that the Government is not desirous of keeping the men in this country, and sending home skeleton Batteries.

"We should think that such of the junior officers of the departing Batteries as belonged to the Company's Artillery, and those who have never served out of India, will find this home service experiment a little painful. The pay of Field Officers, and even of Captains of the Royal Horse Artillery in England, is sufficient to keep the recipients in moderate comfort, especially if unmarried; but the pay of an English Subaltern of Artillery will look very thin and wiry to an officer who has never before drawn any thing but "Indian pay and allowances." However, there must be a beginning of home service and home pay for the late Company's European Troops: and we hear that, in the cold season after next, 1865-6, there will be a very extensive relief indeed of these troops in the three Presidencies. The Head Quarters and A. and B. Batteries of the C. Royal Horse Brigade, now ordered home, will, on arrival in England, be quartered at Woolwich for at least a year, should peace continue in Europe."

A LATE event having (says the *Delhi Gazette*) "brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council, that cases sometimes occur in which British officers, notwithstanding the stringent orders of Government to the contrary, have been tempted at times to take the law into their own hands, and to maltreat natives; the consequence of such illegal and violent acts being, not only that injustice and hardship are inflicted on individuals, but that the character of the Government itself suffers from the tyrannical and oppressive behaviour of its own officers; his Excellency in Council observes, that though provocation can in no wise excuse the neglect or contempt of the reiterated orders of Government on this important subject, yet being desirous to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of any just cause of irritation to British officers marching detachments through our own territories, or those of Native States, he has directed, that there should always be some one present to whom the Commanding officer can apply for redress; to whom he can look for prompt attention when robberies occur or injuries be inflicted, and from whom he may expect that every effort will be made to recover stolen property, to capture and without delay to bring to justice offenders and to bring to notice any neglect or misconduct on the part of subordinate local officers. With this view, it has been ruled, that whenever troops are to march through British territories, they must be accompanied by a police officer deputed by the Magistrate of the districts; and when they are to traverse the territories of native Princes, the political officers of the British Government are to see that the Durbars depute intelligent and experienced officials to accompany them, and to remain in attendance until the troops cross the boundary and enter other territory. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that when such a system shall be adequately established; the occasions will be rare in which misunderstandings will rise; it will prevent the occurrences which often are a source of much irritation to commanding officers; native States will be relieved from many difficult references and claims; and commanding officers, having at hand a responsible person to whom to apply, will be better able to pay attention to the precise instructions laid down for their guidance in para. 2, Section 47, of the Military Regulations of the Army."

HOME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

YOUR news will be of a tamer character by this mail than by the last, when the great political struggle was in progress on the Danish question and foreign policy, and which ended, as most supposed it would end, in the confirmation of ministerial proceedings by a small majority—as say the Tory papers—"A majority which amounts in point of fact to a declaration by the house of no confidence." Be this as it may, the Ministry have not resigned. There is no general election or prorogation of Parliament, and there is no war. To my perception the Danish or foreign policy question had very little to do with the late movement. It was simply one for office and power, and yet, with the support of all the Irish Ultramontane members, the English conservatives failed at last. Without the Irish members the majority for the Whigs would have been overwhelming; and we are to suppose or conclude therefore that till the next general elections the country is willing to allow of matters remaining as they are; and on looking to Lord Palmerston's last speech as an exposition of the events of general policy, the nation has good reason to be satisfied with its material progress.

The cotton scarcity has been endured and overcome, and it is now stated that, while most mills are in full work, the supply of cotton next year will be equal from all quarters to that which used to come from America. The trade from England to France and France to England has been increased in very large proportions. Taxes have been largely reduced, debts paid off, and the financial condition of India advanced to a certainty of progress and absence of any ground of apprehension for the future,—all of which told forcibly in the speech which virtually closed the debate, and was undeniably true and unexaggerated, contrasting powerfully with Mr. Disraeli's last administration of the Exchequer, and the results generally of the Conservatives when in power. In the tournament Lord John Russell was perhaps the most buffetted of all, friends and foes alike had slaps at him which were often very severe and yet very stoically endured. It is strange that the noble Earl preserves office under it all, or that he submits to have Lord Palmerston's ægis thrown around him on all occasions so palpably, or to require so many stout defenders; but he is apparently content to endure all, for there is no symptom of a new Foreign Secretary. There can be no question that a political storm of the description which has raged lately is of very great benefit. Not only are Ministerial actions thoroughly laid bare and canvassed in every point of view, but the general policy of the country and its condition, foreign and domestic, comes in for review in turn with that completeness of criticism which strong-headed English members alone can give. Moreover, it exercises orators of all classes in debate: it proves what many have denied, that there are still men in the House capable of making a good speech at will and possessing talents for a ready review of the tactics of hostile parties, and it shows the temper and design of the nation in regard to any particular question of the day. Thus in the last debate we find no violent sympathy with Denmark; we know exactly how she put herself into a false position and tried to maintain it and failed in doing so. All the false glitter, the pseudo-magnanimity of the situation is laid bare, and how the Danish democratic elements, urged on by Bishop Monrad, held the ascendant, and drawing the people with them made them intolerably and impracticably proud, when the resources of the Kingdom were at the lowest ebb. All this has brought about humiliation, and the humble pie is being eaten. There has been a request for a new armistice which will be granted, and possibly peace will ensue upon grounds which will depend entirely upon the moderation of the conquerors. Negotiations, we learn, are in progress, and the next mail may take out the ultimatum of which many suggestions are hazarded for which I refer you to the press at large. It may be an Augustenburg dynasty or an Oldenburg in Holstein, or Prussia may conquer and maintain the whole of Jutland, that is if the Emperor Napoleon will allow them. Or as a medium it may be one of the boundaries proposed at the Conference, or as a last resource the joining of the German confederation by Demark and so preserving what there is of the kingdom intact. There is no use speculating where any one of these alternatives is possible, though not probable; and so you have only to wait patiently as we do for the finale.

I suppose all the official denials of the Holy Alliance despatches a[illegible]nt to truth, for of late we have heard no more about them. They were very clever if actually false and no doubt deceived many: perhaps useful too as serving to prevent further coalition for evil purposes.

We have no very particular news from America; what has come is very conflicting; certainly Petersburg is not taken, nor yet beseiged, nor is Sherman victorious, nor yet annihilated. To-day's mail which will be known on Monday may possibly give later news, and more decisive, which may reach you by telegram. All that we know at present is that the parties preserve their own position before Petersburg, and that Grant's efforts to turn the Confederate right by the Weldon railway had been defeated with heavy loss. Yet again it is reported that Wilson's cavalry had destroyed that railway for 20 miles, and were in possession of it; and as much depends on that line, for offence and defence, the truth is anxiously looked for. In the Federal camp water was scarce, sickness prevalent, the heat tremendous, and no alleviation of these evils hoped for for some time to come. What will Grant do? attempt a siege of Petersburg with such an army as the Confederates before him, with their bases of supplies all open? It hardly seems feasible, and yet the man is pertinacious and would hardly have taken his force where it is without good reason. Gold, which has always been the truest political barometer, has been 284 and was 250 at the last quotations, notwithstanding the repeal by the Senate of the obnoxious Gold Bill, and—at last—the resignation of Mr. Chase. We do not know why this has happened; whether it arose from the defeat of the Gold Bill, which was one of Mr. Chase's pet projects, and extinction of his public credit or other cause not yet revealed; but it is certain that he has gone and a Mr. Fessenden has succeeded him, of whose capabilities nothing is said as yet. Meanwhile the debt rolls up in fearful proportions while the means to pay interest and willingness to submit to taxation and other conditions of avoiding national bankruptcy are not evident, and further the question of disruption of the States is far from improbable. Already people of some of the great Western States seem to meditate secession from the Federal cause; the drain of money and produce and men is fearful, and they have no personal interest in the war but much in peace. As to the North bringing the South back into its authority, the possibility or probability under every new aggression by the North seems more unlikely. Neither side will ask the other for peace nor is it possible that European Powers will proffer counsel which would be rejected by both. We have had a notable example lately of seeing how honest efforts at peace-making end in war, and he that would put himself wittingly into that fearful strife of opinion before there are symptoms of both parties desiring friendly settlement would inevitably fare badly. On Saturday last, Lord Palmerston spoke very truly to the deputation from a Society which had been formed for the purpose of obtaining a cession of hostilities in regard to subsequent settlement of the question, and he quoted with some humour the old couplet:

> They who in quarrels interpose
> Will often get a bloody nose.

He was not afraid, he said, of the bloody nose, but he feared any premature attempts at conciliation would only exasperate both parties. We have escaped bloody noses in the Denmark matter, and his Lordship could not have spoken more wisely than to counsel leaving American affairs to themselves for the present.

When I began to write this letter the news by one steamer was that Wilson, Grant's cavalry general, had been entirely successful, had destroyed 20 miles of the Weldon railway, &c. I confess myself so entirely sceptical about Stanton's news, and find almost universally that his victories mean defeats, that possible as Wilson's success seemed I doubted it as I received it. Here however is the truth: The news being up to 5th July that Wilson, after three days' fighting, in which he lost all his train artillery wounded and 1,000 men, had escaped from the Confederates by a detour of 30 miles. Baldy Smith's division was repulsed again from the Petersburg lines with heavy loss on the 30th June, so that Grant's army has no success to report. So far from the Confederates being helpless on the Wasington frontier General Sigel the Federal had been driven into Harper's Ferry, and an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was apprehended. Gold was quoted on the 5th at 246 but on the 7th it is 291, while we find the Confederates holding Harper's Ferry and Haggerstown. Sigel having retired to Maryland, this Confederate movement is quite new, and is supposed to be directed against Baltimore, already known to be deep in the interest of Secessia.

It would be a daring movement to cut away Grant's bases of supply by holding Baltimore and the left bank of the Potomac! The news in regard to Mr. Chase's resignation and Mr. Tessenden's appointment is confirmed: but the new change has had no effect upon the price of gold, that increases as you will see. On one occasion it rose to 284, but the fluctuations on that day were at least 60 per cent., and it afterwards fell to 225. This rise, however, is a steady one, and shows the true state of the political barometer. Another sign of the times is, that martial law is proclaimed in Kentucky, but, as I have often said before, there is no use speculating upon future contingencies and much has to be done ere they can be estimated with any attempt at truth.

The renewal of the armistice between Denmark and Prussia is confirmed, and negotiations for a final settlement are no doubt in progress.

Among other news you will see the murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage in the papers. It was done between Bow and Hackney stations in less than five minutes, and Mr. Briggs, for he was then alive, thrown out on the line. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator or his companions if there were any. This event has caused a great sensation, which is shared with the case of a young lady who, insulted by a man with whom she was travelling, got out of the carriage, and was discovered hanging by the hands to a door handle, where she was supported, and in all probability her life saved by a gentleman within. Such events may lead to better precautions upon railways, where single travellers, especially women, are now doubtless exposed to many chances of arrogance, if not of danger; and yet a French Commission which has recently been sitting on the question, fails to discover or suggest any practical remedy. You will have seen the Amalgamation Despatch which Sir C. Wood hopes is too soothe all irritation, and mend the holes in the first vessel launched, which has let in so much water. It is impossible for me, at the close of an already long letter, to enter into the subject at length, or to give you a precis of the voluminous matter elicited by the Commission and commented upon by Sir Charles Wood: and concerning as it does India more than England, there will be better criticism upon the Secretary of State's Despatch there than here; but certain points are conceded by Sir Charles, which at first sight appear plausible, and they are as follows: All field officers are not to be put into one roll for promotion, and is willing to grant increase of army rank by brevet in proportion to length of service. Officers who join new line regiments from cadres of old Cavalry or Infantry will have their names removed from the latter, and all officers who join the Staff Corps or new regiments, will on promotion to Lieut. Colonel, be removed from the Regimental List, and promotions made in lieu of them. The latter measure is even more liberal than the Commission dared to suggest, and will, I should think, be a boon in the acceleration of promotion, and all men promoted to Lieut.-Colonel will, I presume, be available for commands in turn.

It is a pity that the operations of the first draft of amalgamation were not fully considered in regard to its future effect on the Service; but it is possible that very experience that was wanted in order to display its weaknesses. Possibly also two new classes of complaints will now exist—those who were injured by the first rules, who are barely compensated by the second, and those who have had chances or realities of advantages by the first, from which they are now cut off by the second. I imagine that both these contingencies exist, and therefore there will be a hard battle fought over the Despatch when it is promulgated; for it does not appear to be expected that it will satisfy all parties,—a conclusion which most likely was never possible.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH JULY.

IF I mistake not when I last wrote certain Despatches had just been published in England which it was pretended had passed between Prussia, Austria, and Russia. They proposed the re-establishment of the Holy Alliance. The two German monarchs and the Emperor of Russia had just had a meeting and nothing of course could be more likely than that these crowned heads should promise each other mutual help in case of France and England interfering with them. That their ministers should write private notes afterwards was of course natural, and it was not beyond all possibility that some hungry secretary whose great talents had been overlooked by his country should sell his employers. The Despatches which went the round of Europe were indignantly denied, and Prussia especially was so savage and so persistent in her assurances that such documents had never existed, that I hear Lord Palmerston remarked that had they been false no such pains would have been [illegible] to prove them so. I was at a small gathe[illegible] political writers the other evening, and the [illegible] sation turned on these rejected ad[illegible] Bah! said a man whose pen is the m[illegible] in the service of the Government [illegible] were written at the Foreign Offi[illegible] the form is false the su[illegible] well knew what was pa[illegible] reigns and what the [illegible] so to show we [illegible] was going on [illegible] the false Des[illegible] the *Morn*[illegible] and were [illegible] immediately [illegible] nocent diplo[illegible] betrayed just enough aston[illegible] the noble Lord if he could tell him [illegible] about the documents. Here many peop[illegible]ought that England had purchased them, and some absurd price was even named. Whilst these things were going on the Emperor was at Fontainebleau, but all of a sudden he quitted that place leaving his guests to get on as they could without him. The plea was that he was ill, that his medical men advised him strongly to go to Vichy for the waters at once; his Majesty took their advice and set off for that dreary watering place, and the guests whom he was forced to quit with scant ceremony were all German ambassadors and diplomatists of the first class. France thinks of no alliance now but with England and Italy, but there is no longer any probability of an European collision since the poor Danes have been entirely thrown over and are now seeking peace with Envoys at Berlin and Vienna. An armistice has already been concluded, and in all probability peace will be the result, under what conditions remains to be seen.

We are told that the village of Lavaur is about to set up a molten image to the Count Las Cases, the faithful friend of Napoleon, who wrote the memorial of St. Helena, a most lachrymose production. The statue has already been cast, and the Count is represented as holding his work in one hand and with the other pressing to his heart a letter received from the Emperor—a letter of farewell when Las Cases was driven from St. Helena by the English. The bas-reliefs represent Las Cases writing from the dictation of the Emperor and underneath these words:—"You will be the Sully of St. Helena. No one will be able to write of me or my doings without having recourse to your Memoirs.—21st September 1815." Another represents English soldiers tearing the Count from Longwood and leading him into captivity with this inscription—"I saw that they carried you off. It seemed to me that natives of the South Seas were dancing round the prisoner they were about to devour.
11th December 1816. NAPOLEON."

But what strikes the most, remarks a French journal, is this passage on the bronze which is the real epitaph of the monument:—

Your conduct at St. Helena has been, like your life, honourable and without reproach. I find pleasure in telling you so. Boast of the fidelity you have shown me and the affection I bear you.

Receive my embraces and the assurance of my esteem and friendship.—Your devoted
NAPOLEON.

The subject of Napoleon's captivity is one which sets Frenchmen mad. Las Cases, Montholon, and Gourgaud have all painted Napoleon's sufferings in colours that will never be effaced from the Gallic mind. Las Cases who has recounted all his griefs against Sir Hudson Lowe never mentions the continued endeavours made to thwart a governor who was tied down by the strictest orders. A few months ago, speaking on this subject to a gallant admiral who has just retired from the service, he told me of the impossibility of dealing with the Imperial prisoner. He assured me that Sir Hudson Lowe had every wish to treat him as leniently as possible, and that every one in the island had strict orders not to molest him—in fact to keep out of his way. The admiral then related that during certain periods a wind blows from a point which I forget, but which brings to St. Helena fish of a most delicate flavour. Such a wind blew when he was there in 1816 and the first fish caught were sent up to Longwood and were found excellent; another dish was sent the next day, but on the third day the wind changed and no more were caught. Immediately there was a sad complaint and Chancellor Montholon complained that the governor had evidently stopped the fish because they had been found so acceptable at Longwood. The monument of Las Cases is an absurdity as it will only serve to keep alive animosity. Las Cases was not torn from Longwood. Las Cases was not sent into captivity but back to France. And few people wishing to write a word of truth with regard to his master would consult for aught but curiosity his one-sided story of Napoleon and his martyrdom.

La Patrie, and I think I have alluded to the circumstance before, gives the most charming pictures of the manners and customs of ye English. A short while ago it gave a description of a duel in Ireland. The scene was laid in Sligo; and the combat took place between an Englishman, Mr. William . . . . and a scion of one of the best families of the abovenamed county. The principals went out armed with pistols, swords, and daggers. The former weapons were first employed, and "Sir William" was wounded and forthwith sat himself down on a stone and desired to go on. The Irishman declared he could not fight with a wounded man, whereupon "Sir William" called him a coward; on this the Sligo man renewed the combat and was badly wounded by Sir William. The two then fell on with daggers and rolled together in the dust biting each other. Both are in a dangerous condition. Few weeks pass but *La Patrie* has some much glowing tale wherewith to regale its credible readers. A certain work was written here a short time ago about an Englishwoman well known in the Bois de Boulogne. It would be difficult to tell you her occupation, but her month's housekeeping is said to cost more than £1,000: so no doubt but her calling if not honest is lucrative. A writer wrote a fictitious sort of history of this woman's life, and the lady angered thereat advertised in the *Times* that she would give a reward of 5,000 francs to any one who would deliver up the name of the author. *La Patrie* catches hold of this advertisement and thus writes: "Here is a fact which serves to paint manners in England: the *Times* promises a recompense of 5,000 francs to any one who will reveal the author of a libellous book published about a lady belonging to the best English society." We are sadly maligned in this country as you see.

You live in a hot country and no doubt suffer from one of the Egyptian plagues—flies. A scientific journal declares that the best means of getting rid of these torments is to throw some pumpkin leaves on a pan of burning charcoal and that the smoke will quickly compel the flies to retreat. A friend who has just been in to see me declares he tried this process but it did not succeed. This gentleman's name is Major Yelverton, who abides in this country whilst his farfamed case is simmering in England. He expects in about a week's time to know which of the two ladies to whom he has given his hand is his real wife. It has often been said that it is a clever child who knows his own father, but here is a gentleman who at a certain time of life is kept for years in suspense and cannot to-day for the bare life of him tell to which of two women he is joined in holy wedlock. A tall, thin, hussar officer in the French service has declared to a friend of mine that he knew Miss Longworth in the Crimea and on the voyage there, and that his success was unequivocal. Your correspondent, who is a cousin of the Major's, has heard many curious revelations as yet unedited.

The *Moniteur* has published a report about an universal language to be used at sea. A mixed French and English commission have arrived at the completion of a nautical tongue whereby all ships at sea will be able to communicate the one with the other. Vessels now, instead of passing each other like the two Englishmen who met in the desert in "Eothen," will be able to indulge in a little agreeable conversation *en passant*, weather permitting. By means of 18 flags 78000 combinations may be formed. Might not this language be adopted to one's fingers?

You will no doubt see full accounts of the awful murder of Mr. Briggs who was murdered and thrown from a train in England. A similar murder was committed here a few years ago. A train arrived in Paris, and in a first-class carriage was found the body of a judge horribly mutilated. There was a clue to the murderer whose name was said to be Judd, and the police sought him high and low, and not finding him declared he never existed. Indeed a pamphlet came out called "Comme quoi Judd n'a jamais existé," which was a sort of parody on "Comme quoi Jesus Christ" and "Comme quoi Napoleon n'a jamais existé." The great caricaturist Cham (or Shem as we should call him) as it was the shooting season, drew all the game keeping close to Judd's heels in order not to be molested. Divers stories were then set afloat that Judge Pointsot had been killed by some one else whom it was thought best not to pursue. But shortly afterwards a young Russian doctor was picked up on a railway; he had been robbed and thrown overboard by a man exactly answering the description given of the famous Judd. There was a regular panic amongst railway travellers, many innocent people were wrongfully suspected and old maids wished the "diligence" would come back into vogue. It was sometime before Judd was turned into ridicule, but at last he was laughed at and forgottten. However, when dining a short time back a Swedish Count told me how he had been in Rome with a Frenchman who had [illegible]ven himself out as belonging to one [illegible] first families. They had resided for [illegible] time in the same house, when one fine [illegible] Count found all his trunks [illegible] and that the French noble[illegible] had left behind was his [illegible] months [illegible] Judd. [illegible] It was said [illegible] should expire he would be [illegible] Judd, in Jonathan Swift [illegible] day of liberation but adder[illegible] The person who threw Mr. Briggs [illegible]w of the railway carriage is said to have worn a foreign hat. Father Prout has already made the remark in the *Globe*, and indeed he told me last night that he considered Judd to be the criminal.

There was a curious case here the other day of taking the bull by the horns. Out of compliment to a Spanish Empress bull fights have penetrated into the south of France, and lately at one of these exhibitions a lively animal, instead of behaving as he should and waiting to be baited and slaughtered in the arena, jumped over the barriers amongst the spectators. The director however "advanced boldly to his head and taking the bull by the horns forced him back to his proper place." One may imagine the sport of killing so fine a specimen of the *genus taurus*.

You will regret to hear of the death of the New York correspondent of the *Morning Herald*—Manhattan. He was well known to some Confederate friends of mine who lament his loss, for his letters went far to show the utter hopelessness of Northern success, the mistakes of the Northern government and generals, and the blackguardism reigning throughout the "States." Though his letters were signed Manhattan his name was Scovell and for sometime he was called the Rev. Walter Barret, a title given to him by Bennett of the *New York Herald*. Poor Manhattan was a hard liver but a jolly kind-hearted friend, always ready to share his last dollar with the poor and needy. When Lola Montes was in the States he managed her affairs for her and made some money; but his idea of the almighty cent was that it was made to be spent and gold soon filtered through his fingers. His last letters called down on him the wrath of the Federal Government, who were considering how they could punish this crime of *lèse* republicanism, when death snatched their intended victim away, who might else have died in Fort Lafayette. I have not yet heard why the Bastille of the North should dare to bear a name so identified with liberty on either side of the Atlantic. Lafayette set American independence rolling; he then came back here and started the French revolution, going along with it till it went too far and wanted to swallow him up. Finally in 1830 the old General took the command of the successful insurrection of the "three days of July" upsetting the Bourbons for the second time. He was a king-breaker. When the Bastille here was taken and destroyed Lafayette sent the key to Washington, in whose house it still remains.

A most awful accident, quite worthy of an American river, has just occured at Lyons. On Sunday a large party of pleasure-seekers went on board the penny steamer *Manche* to take a trip on the Soane. The boat was very sharply built and every time her course was altered rolled heavily. In taking a sharp bend of the river she lurched and threw the passengers to one side of her deck in so violent a manner that the hand-rail broke and flung about 50 of them into the water. They were so crowded together that swimming was impossible, and 40 persons, amongst whom was the captain, were drowned. The scene of so many people struggling in the water in so compact a mass was something fearful. Each one clutched his neighbour and the unfortunate creatures went down in groups. After the accident the *Manche* instead of stopping to render assistance continued her course, conduct for which several have been blamed. Various reasons are given for this act. A person on board states that the persons on board were so alarmed that they insisted on being landed. The captain having fallen overboard, the man at the helm was the only one left to manage the boat. He was about to stop her when a passenger seized him by the throat, pulled him from his place, and taking the tiller steered for the nearest landing place. Another account says that the engine man, seeing the quantity of water that had been shipped, feared an explosion, and made all haste to get the other passengers to land for fear of a second calamity. This is of course nonsense. The owner of the boat has been arrested and a judicial enquiry commenced.

The Minister of War authorizes as usual the soldiers to assist the farmers in getting in their crops. This double indulgence, the necessity of which in a non-emigrating country is curious, is granted every year. The *Invalide Russe* mentions some such proceeding in Russia: "Circumstances have forced us to reorganise our army and put it on a war footing; we wish with all our heart to see its numbers reduced or at least to see another use made of all our unoccupied hands. Our railways are far from being finished. An experiment has been made in the south of having embankments made by disciplinary companies; that way of working, it is expected, will be extended to the troops of the line and as we are endeavouring to build our railways cheaply, it would appear strange if we could not make our security agree with our economical interests." If this project be carried out the Russian troops will indeed be troops of the line.

The Grand Duke, heir to the Russian throne, has left St. Petersburg for Berlin. He will be eight or nine months absent as he is to pass the winter in Italy. The Emperor is making his son do what he did himself when young—spend some time in Germany and England and a still longer period in the south of Europe. The Grand Duke will attain his majority on the 20th September next, when he will probably get married. In the mean time poor Poland is getting fearfully punished, and the Circassians are being driven into the wilderness. The conduct of the great Turk contrasts favourably with that of his permanent Christian enemy the Czar. On the anniversary of his accesion he had liberated 264 considerable culprits and many minor ones. His Majesty also gave a large sum to be employed in setting free debtors confined for small amounts; besides these charitable doings the Government ordered three steam frigates to take the poor banished Circassians to a colony offered by the generosity of the Porte. Christianity is supposed to have produced high civilization and the Russians are Christians albeit schismatic.

There is some anticipation of another naval combat in the Channel. Three Federal vessels, the *Niagara*, the *Sacramento*, and the *Kearsage* are cruising about uneasily; some declare that three Confederates have sent them a challenge to meet 15 miles from Cherbourg and fight it out there. The names of the Southern knights who would thus enter the lists are the *Florida*, the *Georgia* and the *General Lee*. The Confederates were having several frigates constructed in France, but the children of the Gaul would not let them go. They were detained as in England but afterwards sold to a new belligerent power—Prussia. The Code Napoleon has two laws, one for the weak and one for the strong.

I suppose Banting has reached you and that all over sized gentlemen have eschewed bread and oily substances to rid them of superfluous flesh. A Frenchman now shows that nothing so fattens man and beast as water; not that either man or beast could live by that alone. An experiment tried on a horse, lean as that apothecary of Mantua, has succeeded wonderfully. The animal was given more water and less oats and got into condition, whilst another horse granted more oats and less water visibly diminished. When Silenus finds Bacchus this will be great news for him, and a fine excuse for a few extra bottles being cracked between them.

According to a return just issued from the Hotel de Ville the number of births in the city of Paris during the year 1862 was 52,312, of which 26,505 were boys and 25,507 girls; of the whole number 14,501 were illegitimate and 37,721 born in wedlock. Of the natural children 6,711 were recognised and bear their father's name. The entire population amounted to 1,696,151 souls.

I have just got the evening papers and there is nothing in them of much interest beyond the fact that Austria and Prussia will comply to an armistice provided they are allowed to hold Jutland as a conquered territory and that it supports 50,000 German troops. The Danes must now accede to all propositions made by the enemy, and as an earnest of their intention a new Danish Ministry has removed those vessels which were engaged in blockading the German ports.

BOMBAY.

WE learn that Azum Narrayen Bulwunt has been appointed Sudder Ameen at Kaira.

A GOVERNMENT Electric Telegraph Office was opened at Quilon, Malabar Coast, on the 5th instant.

MR. H. J. MARSDEN will take up his appointment of Manager of the Indian Peninsula Bank on the 15th inst.

WE learn that Azum Raja Pursad has been appointed Dufterdar in the office of the Collector of Kaira, in room of Rao Bahadoor Hurree Moreshwer, deceased.

THE Government of Bombay has confirmed the appointments of Mr. W. C. Bayley to be Surveyor, &c., sanctioned by the Municipal Commissioners, but disapproved by the Bench of Justices.

WE understand that H. E. the Governor has offered the appointment of Coroner of Bombay, vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Connon, to Mr. R. B. Barton. Thus barrister to barrister succeeds, Ireland to Scotland.

A MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held to-morrow in the Durbar Room of the [illegible] Hall, at 3 P. M., for the election of two Munici[illegible]sioners for the Town and Island of [illegible]

SEVERAL Students of the Poona College met on Saturday last at Vishram Baug, Poona, to present an address and a gold watch to their tutor, Mr Ramchunder Gopal, M. A., who has been appointed as Head Master of the High School at Hydrabad (Sind).

WE hear that a Fourth Magistrate for the Town and Island of Bombay will be appointed before October next. There are about twenty applicants for the situation, and we doubt not that a competent and experienced person will be nominated to the post.

WE are informed that Captain Le Messurier, the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, will shortly be transferred to Ahmednuggur, and that either Lieutenant Colonel Nasmyth or Lieutenant Colonel Playfair will be appointed in his place.

PRIVATE letters from Trincomalie inform us that the *Princess Royal* will not arrive in Bombay for some weeks, probably not till the latter end of September. Mr. Butt, midshipman of the *Severn*, has been promoted to the lieutenancy vacant by the lamented death of Lieut. Drake.

WE learn from the *Galle Chronicle* that Captain Eastley, Commander of the steamer *Emeu*, has incurred a penalty of £100 for making a false report, and that 100 baskets of onions were seized by the Customs, when being illegally transhipped from his vessel to the steamer *Northam*. Captain Eastley has not paid the fine, and the matter is before the Court.

THE WALLACHIAN JEWS' CASE.—The five defendants, apparently Italians, named Lean Kriegen, Yankoo Grienberg, Yacoob Yallick, Moses Goldstein and Moritz, were brought up on remand yesterday at the Mazagon Police Office, when after examining several witnesses on behalf of the defendants, His Worship acquitted them on the ground that there was no evidence to substantiate the prosecutor's statement.

THE Bombay Shipping Company, it is said, have four new vessels nearly ready for sea, named the *Cowasji Jehanghir*, *Premchund Roychund*, *Zoroastrian*, and *Mofussilite*. The various Shipping Companies recently formed in Bombay will no doubt prove formidable competitors to the London and Liverpool shipowners. One advantage has already resulted therefrom, namely, in the higher class of vessels latterly frequenting the port.

THE following important Order has been made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Messrs. Justices Newton, Tucker, and Janardhun, sitting in Chambers:—

"Resolved in Chambers that parties are entitled to apply for copies of orders in miscellaneous proceedings orally or on unstamped paper."

This Order will entirely alter the practice in the mofussil where the judicial authorities insist on petitions for copies of these Orders being written on stamped paper.

A NEW POINT MOOTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—In a motion for a new trial, preferred by Mr. Nusserwanjee to the full Bench of the Small Cause Court on last Tuesday, it was for the first time mooted whether one plaintiff could maintain an action against the defendant in a suit in which there were other parties who had a joint interest in the contract, but were compelled to join in the suit as plaintaiff's by the other one. The Court granted a *rule nisi* as it was a question they said that required to be discussed.

WORKMEN are now actively engaged in rebuilding the Wellington Fountain at the head of the Apollo Bunder, and there is some probability at last of its reaching completion. The wretched state of the road across the Colaba Causeway might also engage a little attention from the powers that be. Numberless holes have been filled with metal, without even the pretence of a roller having been passed over them, and the consequence is a succession of jolts, as trying to the temper of the individual as to the springs of the gharry. The boulders protruding from the ground at the turning to Grant Buildings have become a perfect pest. Probably when an accident happens the authorities may think it worth repairing.

WE observe, by the Report of the Directors of the Delhi Bank, that the proposition to carry the Bank to London and establish Branches at Bombay and Jubbulpore is agreed to. The success of the Delhi Bank is very remarkable. In 1857 its treasuries were plundered, its archives destroyed, and its manager, with his whole family, murdered by the mutineers. The branch at Lucknow also suffered severely. When the Trustees and Directors after the taking of Delhi began to pick up the pieces, the Bank was nowhere, its shares unsaleable except at a heavy discount. Since then, by care and good management, the Bank has recovered itself and flourishes more than ever. Its shares are quoted at a high premium, and it holds a large reserve fund which the Directors prudently increase each half year. But the managers find its original business has passed away. With the break-up of the Indian services, much of the special business of the Bank has gone, and the movement towards London and Bombay to establish itself in the great centres of Banking business, has now become almost a matter of necessity. To carry out the extension of the Bank, the capital is increased to one million sterling, of which one half is to be called up. The report gives the full details of the scheme. There is no doubt, but this Bank under it careful Trustees and Managers, will do a good and safe business.—*Englishman.*

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THE POISONING CASE.—The final enquiry in this case was resumed yesterday in the Town Hall, when the following additional evidence was recorded :—

Jeejee, woman, deposed.—She is the widow of Dada Luxamon, who was the son of Luxamon Dhurmajee, here present. She lived in the same house as deceased. Saw deceased apparently in good health at midday on the 26th ultimo. Was in the house only for a few minutes. She returned at two o'clock and found deceased sick and vomiting. Witness went out after two and returned about four. Nothing was said of poisoning. The two men, Luxamon and Mulleeba, had their meals at ten o'clock in the day ; immediately after that the women of the house, including deceased and witness, took their meals. She heard that deceased died from poison.

The Jury returned the following verdict :—" Deceased was murdered by the administration of white arsenic, but how or by whom administered there is no sufficient evidence before the Jury."

The Jury observed with regret the facility with which poisons can be had in Bombay, and recommended the subject as a fit one for legislative interference.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital touching the death of one John hossen, an able seaman on board the British ship *Canada Belle*. From the evidence of John Bellett, second officer on board the ship, it appears that on the morning of Tuesday last he was engaged in seeing cargo discharged. Several persons on board the ship were discharging iron girders. The deceased, had a handspike using it to prise a girder when it (handspike) slipped and deceased fell back into the hold striking a beam in his fall. No one was near him at the time. He was taken to the Hospital where he died at 7 P. M. of Tuesday last.

Verdict.—" Accidental death "

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 31st July.)

COLLECTORATE OF TANNAH.—The fall of rain in this Collectorate during the fortnight under report is reported to be good and seasonable, The transplantation of rice is nearly completed, No disease throughout the principal divisions. Disease amongst cattle is, however, reported to be still lingering at the village of Kinowlee in Moonhar Talooka,

AHMEDNUGGER.—It appears that the fall of rain in the Deshee Talookas had proved beneficial but more rain was required. In the Dangs the fall of rain had been sufficient and the crops were doing well. Slight cholera had been reported in the Newassa and Sinnur Talookas.

KAIRA.—We glean from the weather report that the rain had fallen more or less in all the districts of this Collectorate during the fortnight under report, sufficient for the sowing of koodra, bajree bowta, &c., and for the transplanting of rice which was progressing. The early sown crops were in good condition but more rain would be required in the ensuing fortnight for the rice and the early crops. State of public health good. The cattle were reported to be from disease.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) was held in the Bank's premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., A. C. Gumpert, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair. There were present :—Messrs. G. Taylor; W. H. Crawford ; H. Brooke ; J. M. Maclean ; R. J. Pringle ; F. Macwilliam ; Premchund Roychund ; D. F. Cama ; Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur ; Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia ; Pestonjee Nowrojee Pocha ; Jamsetjee Rustomjee Erany ; Rustomjee Framjee Meta ; Rustomjee Dadabhoy Pochajee ; Rustomjee Jehangier ; Pestonjee Muncherjee ; Dady Limjee ; Cursetjee Pestonjee Erany ; Pestonjee Jamsetjee Erany ; P. F. Gomes ; Abdoolally Kheroolla ; Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Marker ; Bapoojee Pallonjee ; Framjee Bomanjee Cama and others.

Mr. Macwilliam, the Sub-Manager, having read the notice convening the meeting, then read the Report of the Directors as follows :—

The Directors in meeting the shareholders for the first time, have the satisfaction to report that in the short time which has elasped since the formation of the Bank they have been enabled to complete the arrangements necessary for the commencement of business.

The Articles of Association, bearing date the 10th May last, have been fully executed, and the Bank was duly registered and incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India on the 10th May last.

The first call of Rs. 50 per share has been fully paid up viz , Rs. 20,00,000, and this amount was at once placed at interest on very advantageous terms.

The second call was made for the 21st ult., and up to date Rs. 11,35,800 have been paid on all overdue calls, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. is now charged.

Provisional share certificates in exchange for receipts for payments of first and second calls, will be given on application after this day, and the shares will be transferable, and the transfers registered, according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

The engagements of Mr. R. J. Pringle as Manager, and Mr. Francis Macwilliam as Sub-Manager and Head Accountant, with an efficient staff of assistants, the Directors feel assured, will meet with the hearty approval of the shareholders. Very satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with the Union Bank of London to be the Agent and London Bankers of this Bank.

We were thus enabled to open the Bank for business on the 1st instant in less than three months from the time of the formation of the Association, and are already doing a fair business, which leads us to anticipate a successful career.

In view of the increasing value of money in this market, the Directors recommend that clauses 89 and 92 of the Articles of Association be altered to enable the Bank to charge interest on calls in arrear, at such rates as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent.

The Directors further recommend that clause 24 of the Articles be altered to allow of the following scale of transfer fees in lieu of the fixed charge of one rupee per transfer which they consider inadequate viz. :—

1 to 5 shares	... 1	Rupee.
6 to 10 ,,	... 1¼	,,
11 to 15 ,,	... 2	,,
16 to 20 ,,	... 2½	,,
21 and upwards	... 2	Annas per share.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors all retire from office, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors appointed by the Articles of the Association also retire, and the Meeting will have to appoint Auditors in their room, and to fix the remuneration of the Directors, and the remuneration and qualification of Auditors.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the Meeting and passed unanimously :—

Proposed by Rustomjee Framjee Metta, Esq., seconded by Rustomjee Dadabhoy Pochajee, Esq.—" That the Report of the Directors just read be adopted and printed for the information of the shareholders.

Proposed by Framjee Bomanjee Cama, seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Marker.—" That Clause XXIV. of the Articles of Association be altered, so that the following scale of transfer fees shall for the future be chargeable instead of the present transfer fee of one rupee per transfer : to wit—

1 to 5 shares	...1	Rupee.
6 to 19 ,,	...1¼	,,
11 to 15 ,,	...2	,,
16 to 20 ,,	...2½	,,
21 and upwards......	2	Annas per share.

Proposed by H. Brooke, Esq., seconded by Bapoojee Pallonjee Ranjee, Esq.,—" That Clauses LXXXIX. and XCII. be amended so as to enable the Board of Directors to charge and recover interest on calls in arrears at such rates as the Directors may from time to time fix and determine upon.

Proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., seconded by George Taylor, Esq.—" That Augustus Charles Gumpert, Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esqs., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

Proposed by George Taylor, Esq., seconded by J. M. Maclean, Esq.,—" That the remuneration of the Directors be rupees six hundred and sixty per month, to be divided according to arrangement among themselves."

Proposed by Rustomjee Framjee Metha, Esq., seconded by Jamsetjee Rustomjee Erany, Esq.,—" That two Auditors be appointed, whose remuneration shall be rupees five hundred for each per annum.

Proposed by George Taylor, Esq., seconded by Premchund Roychund, Esq.,—" That William Nixon, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and Arthur Huson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Robinson & Co., be appointed Auditors.

The Chairman then rose and returned thanks on behalf of himself and the other Directors, for the honor done them by the shareholders by re-electing them. He begged to assure the Shareholders that the Directors would strive to show themselves worthy of the confidence they had shown them. Mr. Gumpert went on to say that he had little to add to the report which had been presented to the meeting. The preliminary expenses of the Bank had been so small, as to be scarcely worth mentioning and by at once placing the twenty lakhs of the first call at a highly favourable rate, the Bank had been earning money before it had opened its doors for business. The Manager and Sub-Manager, who by their former connexion with two of the oldest Banks in the place, were well known to all present need no further eulogy on his part. They had the experience of many years in kindred establishments and their staff had been selected with much care and were all well trained for their respective places. The very high standing of the Union Bank of London, with which arrangements had been concluded on very favourable terms, could not fail to reflect creditably on the position of the Presidency Bank, which it would be the constant endeavors of the Directors and officers of the Bank, to make equal to that of any of the older Banks in Bombay.

Mr. J. M. Maclean then proposed, and Mr. H Brooke seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, which was carried by acclamation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAILS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will nothing induce the P. and O. Company to attend to the wishes of the general public in reference to the anchorage of the English mail steamers ? or is there no local authority sufficiently powerful to bring it to a sense of its shortcomings ? Cannot a public meeting be convened to prepare an address to Government for its interference in matters of such vital importance as the speedy landing of the English mails, and the safety and comfort of passengers by these steamers ? To permit an English mail to remain afloat for seven hours after its arrival in harbour to the serious detriment of the mercantile community and the general public, is a dereliction of duty of so grave a nature that Government cannot reasonably pass it over in silence ; and to permit the mail steamers to anchor at a distance of two or three miles from the Apollo Pier in weather like the monsoon of Western India, to the imminent risk of danger to life and limb, is a matter of such heartlessness that the public should no longer tamely submit to it, and that perhaps only the P. and O. Company could evince. The postal subsidy paid from the public purse for the conveyance of the English mails, to say nothing of the excessive rates of passage money exacted from passengers, should be sufficient to secure the best and kindest services of any Company : but whilst the P. and O. Company is content to pocket both, it seems to feel little scruple as to the mode in which it performs some of the obligations imposed on it by those payments. If it cannot honourably and courteously serve the public, in mercy let it resign the privilege of doing so to some other willing Company ; and let it spare the public the necessity of constantly grumbling at its repeated failures in meeting the public wants. If it be unwilling to do so, let Government deprive it of its mail contract on the ground of incompetency, entrusting it to some more worthy servant.

RESENTMENT.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioners are about to fill up another of their appointments—the one of Assistant Surveyor. In order if possible to prevent them making a job of it, I would raise a warning voice and caution them against a further introduction of the Bombay and Baroda Railway element into their staff, under any representation from that big man from the Irish city, Dublin, their worthy Surveyor.

Confessedly from results that are so apparent the B. B. Railway is no place to draw new life or blood from—the Commissioners must tap a new vein and not select a bad scholar from a bad school. I hear the gentleman spoken of as the selected candidate has no other knowledge professionally, than that of passing wood—he will understand the allusion if I am right in my reference to him, and the public must be satisfied that their Assistant Surveyor requires greater qualifications for his office. If the Commissioners want to do a job, the best thing they can do is to appoint Mr. Bayly's brother to the vacant office—he doubtless is the one most qualified to pull his big brother out of the mess he is getting into. However, if the conduct of the Commissioners casts the least shadow, they may depend on hearing from me on or before the 12th inst. I have a nice rod in pickle and I will put it into the hands of a public-spirited individual who shows little mercy in applying such things.

Now a word on the coming election before I conclude. I do not think the Justices can do better than re-elect one at least of the present Commissioners. We have had so very many changes lately, that the wisdom of my proposal must make itself apparent to the most superficially interested. I do not say anything of Mr. Kennelly, who admittedly knows something of Dual Arithmetic and ship's beef and biscuits, but I sincerely trust the choice, if any is made, will fall on Mr. Manley, who by his straightforward conduct and honest intentions has won the respect of all who have had to do with him. He has often offended many by his bluntness, but even these bruised ones have gone away with feelings of respect for the honesty of his intentions. For instance, look at the course taken with reference to the appointment I have alluded to in the opening of my letter. It was Mr. Manley's turn to provide for " Dowb," but we see he denied himself personal gratification by sacrificing it to a sense of public duty in advertising the vacancy ; let me then express a hope that the Justices will show their appreciation of him by unanimously re-electing him. For fear of any misconstruction I would take the opportunity of distinctly stating that I have been impelled by no personal ends in what I have said—I have never spoken one word—good, bad or indifferent—to Mr. Manley, and hardly know him by sight. I write of his merits as I have heard them publicly spoken of.

E. F.

THE BACK BAY JOB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Back Bay Job is at length an accomplished fact, so far as the promotion of the " Company" is concerned, and, like the " South Sea" and other famous Bubbles, I daresay it has answered the purpose of its Promoters uncommonly well ; and if they are the cautions customers they are supposed to be, they have doubtless long ere this got rid of the larger part of their stakes in the concern.

It is quite impossible to believe for one moment that the concocters of this gigantic scheme, or any one else, ever seriously supposed that it would be carried out, and the Government are evidently of this opinion by returning the 400 shares and washing their hands of the business. The injury it will do to the Harbour and Town has already been amply discussed in your columns, and I am not going to revive the discussion. But what " I want to know," as the Yankees say, is, did the Promoters comply with Act XXII. of 1863, in giving public notice by advertisement, as required by this Act, or has the Act been ignored to suit the convenience of the Promoters in keeping the bank as *snug* as possible ? If these preliminaries have not been gone through, then it must follow that the Company, now formed under Act XIX. of 1857, has still no right or title to reclaim Back Bay or any part of it, notwithstanding that the Governor and the Governor General and even the Secretary of State may all have sanctioned it. The Government of India is of course all powerful as against individuals, but if it has set aside this Act XXII., what is the use of passing Acts at all or of a Legislative Council to pass them ?

The property on Malabar Hill, Girgaum, and the Esplanade, and within the Harbour will all be seriously affected by the [illegible]mations, and the owners are justly entitled to compensation for any injury done ; but if the provisions of the only Act which gives them any protection are set aside, how are they to get compensation, unless they apply for an injunction to restrain the Company from going on with the works ? Perhaps the Company now intend to apply according to Act XXII. and to supply the omission ; if so, then the sale of shares at a premium cannot be legal, for the shares were sold as shares in a scheme, the title to which they had not legally acquired, and for anything to the contrary beyond an illegal agreement with Government they may even yet be unable to carry out their proposed undertaking.

X. Y.

THE EUROPEAN CONSTABLES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Being convinced that if the Bench of Justices were to recommend the European Constabulary to Government for an increase of pay it would be granted, and as many of your readers are members of the honourable body in whose recommendation we have great confidence, kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to give H. M.'s Justices an idea of a few of the many duties and responsibilities of an European Constable in charge of a section. To begin : he must possess at least ordinary abilities of mind and body, such as will enable him to give a consistent account of an occurrence to a Judge and Jury, or prevent himself from being upset by a jolly Tar while escorting him to the chowkey. He must have a good practical knowledge of Hindustani, as he has to investigate every police case that occurs in his district ; each of the 50 or 60 native Constables who serve under him have to bring every case in which they may interfere to him, he investigates the case, and either dismisses it there and then or gets the necessary inquiries made and sends it before a Magistrate ; and the ends of Justice being maintained or defeated depends in a great measure on the intelligence and knowledge of the native language possessed by the European Constable in charge of the section in which the case occurred. Again, if the Constable does not know his duties the valuable time of the Magistrates will be wasted in trying cases which are either no cases at all or such as are cognizable by a civil court. He has to attend at every fire that occurs in the Island ; there he destroys his own property while endeavouring to save that of others ; he has to pay for all his own clothes, but gets no compensation for those he destroys at a fire. In every police force at home the men in charge of sub-divisions have a relief, but such is no the case in Bombay, as the European Constable in charge of a section is never off duty day or night ; he is allowed no time for rest but such as circumstances may allow, while there is anything to be done he must not sleep ; after attending to his duties all day he must go his night-rounds from 1 to 5 o'clock A. M. ; if nothing occurs or no cases comes for investigation he may sleep from 9 P. M. to 10 o'clock A. M. ; but in three nights out of four he will be turned out half a dozen times during that time. He has to be very cautious as he is liable to be summoned to any Court for any incautious act he may do in an unguarded moment, and if he is found to have acted illegally his being a Constable won't save him. As reward sweetens labour, I think that a Constable should have as much pay as would place him beyond want or temptation. We could live on our pay a few years ago but find it very hard to do so now ; I can say for myself that there is hardly a month in which I have not to borrow a few rupees to supply my family with the common necessaries of life ; and I know many men in the force who have larger families and less pay than I have. I hope that the Bench of Justices, by whom this flourishing city is represented, will ere long recommend us for an increase of pay, and then I shall neither lend nor borrow, but I may pay what I owe that no Marwaree may say that he has been done by A BOBBY.

MR. WILLIAM TURNER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a leading article which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 20th inst. in reference to the advantage of bearing a " good character." It must be apparent to the fullest comprehension, conversant with the case of Mr. Wm. Turner, late of the P. and O. Company, tried before the Honorable Justice Couch on the 16th inst., that the article in question, though studiously avoiding names, contains unmistakable allusions prejudicial to the character of Mr. Turner and his wife. Such an attack under existing circumstances is, to say the least, cowardly in the extreme, and savours greatly of the anonymous letter writer, who, if I mistake not, is the instigator of this vile calumny. Presuming you to be a gentleman, I feel sure you would not wilfully allow the most egregious falsehoods, unmerited censures, and unjustifiable insults to appear in the columns of your paper Trusting, therefore, to your justice and humanity I venture to lay before you the following facts : When Mr. Turner, in consequence of the misrepresentations of the acting prosecutor in this case, was first spoken to in a very harsh manner by his Superintendent in reference to a deficiency in the cash account, it so overwhelmed him with surprise and grief, that it had a violent effect upon his health and intellect ; for the first, Dr. Thom attended him a short time, the latter grew worse and worse day by day, leeches were applied to his temples several times but without producing the desired effect. A strong nervous tremor took possession of him that all the united efforts of his friends failed to remove. This was added to daily by the receipt of peremptory letters demanding immediate payment. His enemies did not fail to make use of this affliction as an additional proof of his guilt, and any medical gentleman would perfectly understand how this could arise from a highly nervous temperament. Matters went on : a gentleman to satisfy private animosity obtained the reluctant consent of his Superintendent to prosecute him. When this came to the knowledge of the Managing Directors they seriously disapproved of it, and the gentleman who had been successful in getting his too easy victim committed for trial received a polite intimation that his services were no longer required in fact he was requested to resign to save himself from the unpleasant alternative which shall be nameless. Very cunningly suppressing the above facts he contrived to gain the confidence of a highly respectable firm who will most probably sooner or later discover his true character. But, to return to the " young man with the good connexions," he stood his trial, and having been found guilty of breach of trust received from a just and merciful Judge the *lenient* sentence of six months' imprisonment, for which he has the warmest gratitude of two hearts most deeply interested in the sentence.

This same act of mercy seems to have roused the not very charitable indignation of your accomplished writer, who further shows himself to be highly chagrined at the deservedly good and exemplary character given to the poor fellow whose only fault was carelessnes and a too confiding disposition. " Fortunately for the ends of Justice" it has pleased Divine Providence in the short space of twelve days' rest to lift the veil from the mind of this much maligned young man, and before many months elapse he will be able to prove his entire innocence to the world, doubtless to the astonishment of the intelligent and enlightened Jury (whose minds having been biassed before they came into Court by this famous " Bombay notoriety" were scarcely competent to give a just verdict), and undoubtedly to the extreme discomfiture of the gentleman who I should imagine has very little to boast of on the score of character, being so envious of the good name given to another. With regard to the last fifteen lines of this malicious production, the writer no doubt thought he would end with a *bonne bouche* ; but there is something so unmanly in attacking the character of a woman, more particularly in the hour of sorrow and adversity, that it requires but little comment. I may, however, venture to say she enjoys the respect and affection of those whose regard is worth caring for and the esteem of all who know her intimately, her greatest offence being, I believe, in endeavouring to save her husband from ruin and defending him on all occasions in every possible manner.

During the fourteen months of their marriage she reduced Mr. Turner's expenditure to nearly half what it had been during the time he was " unencumbered with a wife." So much for the veracity of the talented author of your splendid article on " good character." Begging your kind indulgence for having trespassed thus long on your valuable time, I remain yours,

Bombay, 29th July.

TRUTH.

SPORTING.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NUGGUR RACES.

MY BLOATER,—Excuse me—your " S. S. C" is rapidly becoming incompetent ; why ? Don't he · Been living on the Dragoons ? Jolly fellows Got invite for Ball ! Pardon me—been doing the agreeable—of course—yes - slight discrepancy, and all that—easily accounted for—my charmer, there was no room in the bungalows - can't stand the " traveller's"—been lodged in the Dragoon Mess Godown—you know eh ? - what's name, joll'-goo'-fler, firs'cho'li'q'z, do' know was' ma't'r—or ri —— —— ——.

My Bloater, you must *must* pardon me this time, I won't do it again. My feelings overcame me, I'm better now, and will try and send you a few lines on yesterday's races although I have but a hazy recollection of them to tell you the truth. I am glad to tell you that the *dark ones* are beginning to look up. Poor things, they have hitherto had a slow time of it, but as I said before they are looking up. *Viking* won the " Whim," and no mistake.

We had another facetious exhibition of horsemanship yesterday,—one excellent young man finished the " Scurry" by taking a gentle gallop round the Course, only *once* this time, and the aspiring gentleman rider with the white hat and eye-glass who afforded us such infinite amusement the other day looked on and smiled grimly, probably thinking how chaste *he* must have looked whilst taking his *pipeopener* for the " Welter" to the time of 3 times R. C. The race stewards have erected themselves an imposing thing in stands, and I am glad to see the careless secretary I mentioned last Friday has taken precautions to prevent the public from breaking its neck or shins.

The " pretty fellows" are getting in a state as the " Race Ball" draws nearer. Your S. S. C., who is a devoted admirer of the sex and loves to see young folks happy, has already paired off some very neat things in couples, and has three or four wedding breakfasts in his mind's eye.

I am getting used up, if you only know the late hours I am obliged to keep in order to be up to all the downy moves on the board, you would pity me and increase my salary.

Kids !—kids !—kids !—When are they coming ?—Dear Bloater, my beloved, yours inscrutable,

THE S. S. C.

Monday, 8th August 1864.

3RD DAY.

" A Scurry." Entrance Rs. 15. Rs. 75 added. Heats. Straight run in. Gentlemen riders. 10st. 7lbs.

[illegible]	Grey Bob...........	Owner	1	1
[illegible]	[illegible] Douglas ...	Mr. Fitz.	3	2
The Confederates'	Centipede	Mr. Lloyd ...	2	dr
[illegible]	Billy	Col. Tower ...	5	3
[illegible]	Paragon	Owner	4	dr

1st Heat.—After one failure the horses got away well together, and ran so to within 100 yards of the Judge's chair, where *Grey Bob* came out and won easily by a couple of lengths. Time—[illegible].

2nd Heat.—Won easily by *Grey Bob* by about the same distance. Time—[illegible].

The Whim Stakes [illegible] Rs. 40 each. Rs. 150 from the fund. 1½ mile. 3 subscribers.

Capt. [illegible]	[illegible]	Capt. [illegible]	
The Confederates'	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lt.-Col. Tower's	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Viking jumped off in front, the other two lying close up to his girths, and in this order they passed the Stand the first time. Coming down to the sharp corner near the ¾ mile post *Potomac* swerved to the outside of the Course, bearing away *Windermere*, who was outside, with him, thus enabling *Viking* to get a clear lead of three or four lengths. At the ¾ mile post *Potomac* had again drawn up close to *Viking*, and the two came on together to the straight run in where *Windermere* again approached them and at the distance was able to separate them, but could not reach *Viking* who won by a length, *Potomac* about two lengths behind the second horse. Time—3m. 6sec.

The " Ladies' Plate," value Rs. 250, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each. 9st 7lbs. Two miles. Gentlemen riders. 3 subscribers.

Mr. St. John's.........	Excelsior............	Mr. Lloyd	1
Mr. Owen's	Deerfoot	Mr. H.	2
The Confederates' ...	Rufus	Mr. Borradaile...	3

Excelsior took a slight lead at starting, but by the time they reached the Stand for the first time they were all together again and going very fast ; and in this way, with more or less advantage to each horse, they ran to half a mile from home, where *Excelsior* again showed a trifle in advance, *Rufus* beginning to tail. *Excelsior* slowly and steadily increased his lead all the way up the straight and finally won a beautiful race by about a length ; *Rufus* some lengths in the rear. Time—4m. 2sec.

The " Charger Stakes." Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 35. Gentlemen riders. 11st. One mile. 2 subscribers.

Lt.-Col. Tower's	Hydree...............	Owner	1
The Confederates' ...	Rob Roy............	Mr. Borradaile...	2

The favourite, *Hydree*, went away with the lead at a great pace, kept it from first to last and won with great ease.—Time 1st ½ mile, 57½ seconds. Mile, 2m. 1½sec.

BENGAL.

DURING the past fortnight it has transpired that the affairs of the Calcutta Military Orphan Society have become seriously involved, a result which is generally ascribed to mismanagement. It is a matter of great regret that this should be the case, and we think that the public has a right to know upon whom the blame in the matter rests. The Society is a public institution in the welfare of which the public may be said to have a direct interest. We therefore think that some specific and satisfactory information of the state of the Society's affairs should be published, instead of the painful surmises which are now afloat concerning the institution. With a Patron, a Board of Management and a well paid Secretary it might have been imagined that matters could be carried on systematically and without confusion ; but as we are informed that such has not been the case, we are anxious to learn who is responsible for the present entangled state of affairs, and what course is to be adopted to remedy the evil.—*Indian Daily News, Aug.* 2.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Horse Fair held at Rawul Pindee early last month was numerously attended, though, owing to the inclemency of the weather, as also to the large sales effected during the year, fewer horses were presented for inspection this, than there were last year. In the Jhelum district, however, the result was most favorable, both as regards the number and the excellence of the produce. The effect on breeding from Arab stallions, this being the first year of the experiment, cannot be expected to be apparent for the next two years. Altogether the number of sales of horses has been larger this year than ever ; and it is to be hoped that this consideration alone will prevent the annual gathering from falling of. The prices fetched, too, were much larger than heretofore. On the whole, the result of the fair, at which Major Miller, Deputy Inspector General of Police ; Captain Murray, Royal Artillery ; Captain Low, Irregular Cavalry ; and Veterinary Surgeon Hulse, presided in committtee, may be said to be such as to afford every encouragement for the future. Prizes amounting to Rs. 1400 were distributed on the occasion.—*Allahabad Observer, Aug.* 4.

WE have already informed our readers that Government have decided on localising the Goorkha Regiments. The stations are to be allotted thus :—Dhurrumsalla to the 1st ; Deyrah to the 2nd ; Almora to the 3rd ; and Pokree, should the site be approved by Government, to the 4th Regiment.

Our views as to the advisability or otherwise of localizing these particular regiments have been so recently expressed in these columns, that we need not refer to the question again for the present.

It has now been decided, and it only remains to Government to see their decision effectually carried out. The allotment of stations is good, in fact the only one that could have been made under the circumstances. The old regiments are permitted to occupy their old stations and to the newly raised regiment falls the task of constructing a new station for themselves and making themselves comfortable in it as early as possible. As the matter may now be considered to be definitely settled, we would suggest that Government should insist on all arrangements being completed at once. The regiments might march to their respective stations early in the cold weather, they have all had knocking about enough, and we congratulate both officers and men on the prospect of getting settled for once and for ever in the Himalayas in a climate second to none in the world ! !—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 4.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 27th June, a very interesting communication was read regarding the late travels of an enterprising Hungarian gentleman, M. Vambery, in Central Asia. It was stated that he had penetrated through districts which had not been visited by a European since the days of Marco Polo. But that is palpably an error. No European indeed since Marco Polo may have been over the whole of the route taken by M. Vambery, but it is certain that many parts of it have been followed by several travellers at various times. Dr. Wolff, not to mention others, visited we believe, most, if not all, the principal places alluded to before the Geographical Society. Still, the country is so interesting, and a journey through it attended with so much risk, that we are always glad to get any information we can respecting it, and to hear of any adventurous traveller having made his way into and out of it in safety.

M. Vambery travelled in a character and style the best suited for acquiring information as to the habits of the people. He first spends several years in a Mahomedan College in Teheran, preparing himself to pass muster as a good Mussulman. Burton did the same thing at Cairo before he went to Mecca. Such a course of action is far from commendable in a strictly moral point of view : and we cannot very well understand a thirst for knowledge and a desire for travel getting such a mastery over an educated and thoughtful mind as to totally blind the perception to the difference between right and wrong. However, that is no business of ours. We do not suppose any of our readers are likely to be meditating a similar sacrifice on the altar of geographical lore. Transmogrified then into a Mussulman, in the disguise of a dervish—we in India understand what *that* is better than fellows of the Geographical Society—the travellers proceeded with a company of poor pilgrims on their way back from Mecca to Tartary, across the south-east corner of the Caspian Sea, to a place called Geumashtepe, near where he visited the remains of a wall built by Alexander which stretches for a hundred miles inland. Thence they went to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand. Between Bokhara and Samarcand they passed a well-populated and well-cultivated country. From Samarcand M. Vambery went to Herat, which place he found in much disquiet in consequence of the unsettled state of Affghan politics. M. Vambery's travels are to be published shortly. Meantime we have the authority of the President of the Geographical Society for saying that, that adventurous traveller is about to start on a journey through China, which he will no doubt be able to effect by means of the disguise he is evidently so well able to assume. A man who can act the part of a Mahomedan fakir sufficiently well to mislead the suspicious fanatics of Mecca and Bokhara, will be at no loss to assume some character which will carry him safely through China.—*Id.*

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

(From the Economist.)

THE following return shows the total number of companies registered as limited companies under the Joint Stock Companies Acts from the commencement of the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1856 to the present time ; total number of such companies wound up or supposed to have been discontinued ; total number remaining in operation ; total amount of nominal capital of such companies ; total number of shares into which that capital is divided ; total number of shares taken ; total amount of calls received ; total number of shareholders :—

		£
1.	Total number of companies registered as limited companies under the Joint Stock Companies Acts from the commencement of the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1856 to the present time...	3,830
	(a.) Total number of such companies wound up or supposed to have been discontinued	938
	(b.) Total number remaining in operation	2,192
2.	Total amount of nominal capital of such companies...	429,103,622
3.	Total number of shares into which that capital is divided	42,085,073
4.	Total number of shares taken...	10,110,558
5.	Total amount of calls received	37,195,595
6.	Total number of shareholders	209,126

Note.—The returns for the last 12 months as required by the Act not having been received in many cases, the amounts under 4, 5, and 6 are certainly greatly in excess of the numbers here given.

THE CRISIS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(From the New York Daily News.)

THE disinclination of the Administration to unveil the fearful mysteries of the Virginia slaughter-pens cannot but leave upon the public mind the impression that all is not going on well with the Federal armies. Their silence is dismally eloquent, and, as upon former occasions, will be construed to mean defeat. General Grant has been applauded as a desperate fighter, obstinate in the face of difficulties, and tenacious of his purpose without regard to the cost of its attainment. Those are qualities that often achieve success but that as often precipitate ruin. Leaving behind innumerable graves to mark his progress, that stern and strong-willed chieftain has penetrated, or, as some say, has been allured into a region hitherto comparatively untried as the scene of military operations. Upon that new ground, already stained with the blood of thousands of our soldiers, he will find no monuments of former battles to guide his course. His legions are the first explorers of war's labyrinths in that direction, and their experience alone will reveal what pitfalls and quicksands are around them. In the first dash at the outworks of Petersburg they were carried, but the outworks of a post are almost invariably carried by a sudden, vigorous, and unexpected assault. The shout of victory that arose found no echo in the roar of succeeding battles The city was prematurely doomed. The entire army of the Potomac has been hurled against its defences, and hurled back again, baffled stunned, and weakened. But now we are made aware of a change in the nature of the conflict. It is Lee who for some days past has been the assailant. It is Lee who is hurling his veterans against our exhausted ranks. Glancing at the meagre details that have last reached us, it is seen that the Confederates have charged repeatedly upon our lines, and once at least with a success that no silence on the part of Mr. Stanton can diguise.

General Grant's intensity of purpose is doubtless fast accomplishing a definite result—whether triumph or discomfiture remains to be seen. The steed at his utmost speed soonest reaches the goal, if he reaches it ; but if he stumble, the fall is heavy in proportion to his pace. The heroism and power of endurance of the army of the Potomac have been proven upon many battle-fields that, in truth, decided little else beside. But the same fields attested equal heroism and endurance on the part of their opponents. It is a question now of generalship.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

(From the Richmond Examiner.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the seeming quiet which prevailed up to the time of the departure of the train, events had begun development about two miles south of the city early in the afternoon, which resulted in a glorious victory to our arms. Mahone's brigade, with another whose name we could not learn, made an attack upon Hancock's corps about two p. m., and drove them from two lines of breastworks, and captured nearly two thousand prisoners, including fifty-seven commissioned officers, together with four pieces of artillery, and eight stands of colours. The fight was renewed last evening, but the enemy was repulsed in each of his attacks up to last accounts. The enemy's pickets informed our pickets during the day that " Old Abe" was on a visit to Grant. Despatches received at half-past ten o'clock last night fully confirm the above. The fighting had ceased with the exception of occasional sharpshooting and artillery firing. The repulse of the enemy in each of his assaults is described as having been easy. Our loss was comparatively very small.

Passengers from Lynchbourg on yesterday state that the last heard from the Yankee raider Hunter was when he had arrived at Liberty. He is gone " kitting" somewhere nobody knows. The *Republican* says the battle-field of Sunday last presented a ghastly spectacle. A circumstance connected with the enemy's dead is worthy of notice, as showing the accuracy of the aim of our sharpshooters. A gentleman undertook to count the dead as they lay on the field, and note the place where they were shot. Of forty-seven so counted, forty-two were struck in the head, and death appeared to have been almost instantaneous, a mete and proper fate for these ruthless invaders. The enemy threw away a large number of guns, pistols, and swords, both on the battle-field and in the route of their retreat. Knapsacks, canteens, &c., were also profusely strewed about, and many were picked up by citizens who visited the field and passed along the roads in many localities. On both the Salem and Forest roads trees were felled and blockades of fence-rails and stones were made to impede pursuit. In removing these some hours were lost by our men. The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighbourhood of this city near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of everything ; fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practised. Hogs, sheep, cattle, and poultry were stolen and carried off, and when not needed for food were wantonly slaughtered and left to rot on the ground.

A gentleman who arrived from Staunton yesterday, states that the Yankees are no longer seen or heard in that vicinity, nor at Harrisonburg, Lexington, and their respective neighbourhoods. The damage done by Hunter was very extensive, many of the farmers having been plundered of all their grain, cattle, and other stock. Every establishment of general public utility was destroyed along their route.

NEW JOINT STOCK BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES

(From the Economist.)

THE great measure of success which has hitherto attended joint stock banking enterprise in England has had the inevitable result of stimulating competition in the business of money dealing ; and, looking at the list of new Companies, and the premiums already attained by their shares, one cannot help some misgivings as to whether the business may not now be overdone. One result of the competition is already apparent,—the lowering of banking charges and margin of profits. Another will only be observed when commercial failures become more frequent ; but nothing is more certain than that increased competition in any business begets readiness to incur risk for the sake of making profits.

An analysis of the share list shows us :—

	Number.	Nom. capital.
Banking Companies established for some years......................	26	... £31,100,000
New banks	47	... 51,600,000
Add		
New Credit and Discount Companies competing with banks in-so-far as they lend money and receive deposits	24	... 34,150,000
Increase of competition	71	... £85,750,000

Being an increase of 275 per cent.on the nominal capital employed a few years ago.

The premiums on these new Companies amount to over 10,000,000*l*—a sum, it may be remarked, almost equal to the whole *paid-up* capital of the joint stock banks before this mania commenced.

It has been remarked in these columns that the premiums on the new Companies must be regarded as " prophetic," the public believing that in the course of time each bank will attain the high dividends and reserves of the first joint stock companies. But it may, perhaps, be more properly stated that these dividends are retrospective or imitative, because, although good dividends may be paid on a small paid-up capital by a large " turn-over," as long as business remains sound, it has yet to be seen whether the greatly diminished proportion of profit to business done will sufficiently protect the bank against the inevitable day of crisis.

A new bank is established, without old connection or any experienced direction ; it opens offices in several large cities at once, and, without considering that each establishment has expenses which will perhaps amount to more than an agency, reduces the charges of ordinary banking transactions to one-half, and in some cases even to one-fourth, of the former rates, thus :—

	Rates charged by					
	Banks formerly.			New Companies.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Remittance from Scotland to London	3	6	per cent.	... 1	0	per cent.
Do. Liverpool to London	2	6	—	... 0	6	—
Negotiating foreign bills, including endorsation.	15	0	—	... 5	0	—
Retiring bills in London.	5	0	—	... 1	3	—

Further, instead of getting money on deposit in millions, with a margin of 2 or 3 per cent , and at times even more, between the rate allowed and the charge for discounts, it is notorious that certain new banks compete so eagerly for deposits, or rather loans, especially in large amounts, that in many cases the full Bank rate is paid, or within ¼ per cent. thereof, leaving a margin on fair mercantile paper of ½ or at most 1 per cent.

Loans so obtained by the bank are, of course, included in the return of customers' deposits, the figure by which the confidence of the public and the business of the bank are always measured.

Now supposing a bank with 300,000*l* of paid-up capital obtains average deposits on loans to the extent of 5,000,000*l*, and employs this sum in discounts. A margin of one per cent. will leave a profit of 50,000*l* per annum, and as the interest of the Company's own capital will probably pay all expenses and casual losses, a dividend of 16 per cent. might be paid. But it is by no means improbable that in a commercial crisis, which seems to come regularly once in ten years, bad debts should be made to the extent of ten per cent. of the bills in hand. This ten per cent. on five millions would exactly absorb the profits of ten years, showing the business for the whole of that time to have been absolutely worthless.

It is not so long since the losses of the Borough Bank in Liverpool and Western Bank in Glasgow gave us a lesson which seems now to be almost forgotten.

The question, then, which the investor in banks ought to put to himself, is this :—How far will charges and margins, one-fourth or one-third of those hitherto earned by banking, go to pay the losses which *must* come some time ; and what return ought I to get for money invested in a business in which I incur so much risk ?

Were this question put, and fairly answered, it is probable that the premiums on banking shares, which have done so much harm already in stimulating competition of new Companies, would be greatly reduced, if they did not in many cases wholly disapppear.—COMMUNICATED.

THE MORAL OF THE BLOCKADE.

THE special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Wilmington, North Carolina, under date June 6, on the subject of the blockade, says :—

" I cannot leave the subject of the blockade without pointing the moral which is being taught by it, and which it is inconceivable why England does not take more pains to understand. There is no nation upon earth which has a tenth of the interest which England has in closely observing the working of the only blockade, on a large and imperial scale, which has been established since the introduction of steam navigation. It can scarcely be pretended that information in regard to the system of showing lights to guide incoming vessels concerning the infinite intricacies of details which experience has taught the blockade-runners of Wilmington, Charleston, and Mobile, concerning the most favourable conditions of sea, sky, and tide for running out or coming in, can be obtained otherwise than upon Southern soil. Yet, it is not deemed by the British Admiralty to be a matter of importance that they should be represented at Wilmington and elsewhere by one of our most accomplished naval officers. It is humiliating to be told, as I have been again and again, that no such emissary will be sent without the consent of Mr. Adams, and that this consent he will never give. But, great as is the concurrence of opinion among Englishmen in America upon the importance of this subject, there is but too much reason to fear that this blockade will be unheeded and its lessons unlearnt by competent English officials. It is idle for me to point out that not only is there opportunity for a naval officer to gain invaluable information, but that, in spite of the answer given three months ago by Lord de Grey to the effect that it was not important to send military officers to the South by reason of the inferiority of its resources, it is the opinion of every English officer who has been to the Southern States that there is infinitely more to be learnt here during a month than in the North during a year. It is, I think, pretty well admitted by this time that, as regards construction of guns or the architecture of ironclad Monitors, England has nothing to learn from the North. But, in every other department of the vast science of war, there is more to be gained as regards the present struggle by studying it from a Southern than from a Northern point of view. As an instance, it may be asked whether there is upon this continent anything to be compared in interest with an inside view of Charleston and Fort Sumter. It is the opinion of experienced judges that the earthworks around Richmond are the most formidable that modern experience has known. The novel system of defensive works around Mobile is described to me, upon excellent testimony, as the most instructive of studies for a military engineer. I know not whether there be truth in the assertion, which has greeted me here, that two French officers of ability are momentarily expected in the South, but it has always appeared to me incomprehensible that the French Emperor should have shown an apathy about this war which, mistaken as I hold it to be in England's case, admits, so far as England is concerned, of easy and plausible explanation.

" As an illustration of the facility and certainty with which the blockade is now defied, I will mention in conclusion a few facts. Beween the 1st of May and the 1st of June no less than twenty-four vessels made the port of Wilmington safely, without disaster befalling a single vessel. No wonder that piles upon piles of Government goods are stored here, awaiting, when there is less strain upon the railroads, transportation to Richmond and Atlanta. I am informed by the Government agent here that in his whole experience he has never lost a single outward-bound letter. A gentleman at Bermuda, the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during two years he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into Secessia and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost."

BREECH-LOADERS FOR THE SERVICE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

IT is not a little curious that, on the very day on which the National Rifle Association commenced its most triumphant meeting, and almost at the time that the valleys of Wimbledon were beginning to echo the sounds of the Enfield rifle, that " Queen of weapons," with which the proficiency of the country in shooting has been mainly identified, received its death-blow. The fact is so. Within the present week a committee, appointed by the Secretary of State for War, has reported that it is advisable to arm the whole of the infantry of the British Army with breech-loading rifles. The recommendation is made in such a manner, and with such a weight of authority in its favour, that its adoption is to be anticipated with certainty. From all that came before him on the subject, and especially from the accounts of the efficiency of the Prussian needle gun in the war with Denmark, Lord de Grey came to the conclusion that it was time to investigate the matter in earnest, and give to the country the benefit of any superiority over our regulation rifle that might have been displayed. He accordingly determined to submit to a competent tribunal the question, whether or not it was expedient to arm the British infantry wholly or in part with breech-loaders, and he selected the following seven officers to form a committee :—Major-General David Russell, C.B., president ; Colonel Thomas Steele, C.B., late of the Coldstream Guards ; Colonel the Earl of Longford, K.C.B. ; Colonel Clark Kennedy, C.B., commandant of the Military Train ; Colonel Parke, C.B., commandant at the Fleetwood School of Musketry ; Colonel Adye, C.B., Royal Artillery ; and Colonel C. P. B. Walker, C.B., formerly of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and now Assistant-Quarter-master-General of the South-Eastern district. A better selection could not well be made. Every kind of experience bearing upon the subject is to be found among the members.

The committee assembled on four occasions, examined many witnesses, including the head of the small-arms establishment at Enfield, Colonel Dixon, several Artillery and Engineer officers, representatives of the Guards and Line, as well as Major General Hamilton, of the Military Education Council, formerly military *attache* to our embassy at Berlin, and Colonel Claremont, who still fills that office in Paris. The Committee came to the conclusion, we believe unanimously, that it is advisable to arm the whole of our infantry with breech-loading rifles. They point to the necessity of an efficient service for the transport of the first reserve of ammunition, and leave the details to be carried out by the authorities.

Breech-loading rifles being thus determined on as the weapon of the British infantry, the question arises, how are we to obtain them ? There is, of course, no mechanical difficulty in the way. We can order and obtain so many breech-loaders, and put aside all our present Enfield rifles. But the expense of this would be simply enormous, and before any minister could think of going to the House of Commons with the estimate, he must be in a position to show that the very much less expensive process of converting the weapon now in use into a breech-loader cannot be accomplished. At present the problem remains to be solved. The Mont-Storm plan, we believe, does not meet the approval of the Ordnance Select Committee, but Mr. Westley Richards, or some other skilful master of mechanics, may be able to do what is wanted. But the doom of the Enfield has been pronounced, and it is to Lord de Grey personally that we owe the promptitude with which the question was taken up which has settled its fate. If a change be absolutely necessary, it had better be made at once. But for the appointment of this committee, we might have had the controversy respecting the merits of muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders prolonged for years, and no active step taken to bring about the vital change which would now appear to be imperative.

WILL THE EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS OF BANKING CONTINUE?

THE UNION BANK REPORT.

(From the Economist.)

THE Union Bank has just issued a Report containing what is, perhaps, the most remarkable statement of banking profits which was ever given to the public, even after the many flourishing narratives of the last few years. It is shown in this Report that the Union Bank has made, in the past half-year, 154,370*l*, which, as its capital is 780,000*l*, amounts to nearly 40 per cent. *per annum*. It is true that the capital of the Bank is too small for the present magnitude of its growing business, and, therefore, the proprietors have wisely agreed to augment it. But, even allowing for this circumstance, the result is very striking. The proprietors have agreed to raise the capital to 1,200,000*l*, and upon this sum 154,000*l*, for a half-year is 15 per cent. *per annum* —a very large dividend to pay upon a divisor so largely augmented. The source of these profits is very evident by comparing this report with the last.

	£
On the 31st December the liabilities of the Bank to the public were	16,472,278
30th June..	19,518,675

An increase of 3,000,000*l* in six months, although this bank has not during the late half-year taken off the business of any other. No one will expect—the able managers of the Union Bank would least of all expect—such an extraordinary and remarkable rate of increase to continue every half-year. But the remarkable report and the figures it contains cannot but suggest the question,—Can the extraordinary profits in the banking trade continue ? Will they be permanent, or are they only temporary ?

The answer to this question depends on the answers given to two other and subordinate questions. First, will the value of money be as great on the average as it has been during the last few years ?—and, secondly, will bankers be able to get as great a share of the profits of the money in their hands as they have recently done ? The net profit of the banker is determined by two elements ; the gross yield of the money left with him, and the allowance he has to make to the customers who leave it with him. Other trade expenses are pretty constant, and if we know these two elements, we can predict the banker's profit.

As to the value of money. Putting out of the question particular causes of exception, such as the bullion drain to pay for Indian and other cotton, we do not doubt that the average value of money will be as high during the next few years it has been during the last few. There is an agency in operation tending to equalise the value of money all over the world, to make it dear where it has often been cheap, and cheap where it has nearly always been dear. This agency is international lending. We in England are beginning to lend by Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Austrian, Anglo-Italian and a crowd of similar institutions, English capital to foreign nations. Heretofore there was very frequently in this country what we may call a local congestion of capital. The savings of the country could not be easily and profitably employed, and consequently the value of money, as it is called—the rate of interest for short loans in Lombard street, as it ought to be called—became excessively and dangerously low. Now, independently of other vents, we are obtaining an agency and instrument of augmenting power which will transfer capital from Lombard street, where it is cheap, to remote but improving and stable countries, where it is dear.

The general financial intelligence, as we have often shown, tends in the same direction. The Bank of England and the English Government used to have nearly a monopoly of good credit. They were the only reliable borrowers known to be such. Now they are but two among many. The public understand that very many other investments are quite good enough,—have quite as little risk in them as human calculations need to take account of,—and, therefore, they do not press into the funds and accumulate this money in Lombard street as they used to do. They lend to some one of the numerous applicants of good credit readily and confidently.

Again, the management of the Bank of England has so much improved that we need no longer fear these periodic crises and panics which used to mark almost every long period of very unfavourable foreign exchange. The Bank used to let their reserve run so low that they could hardly frighten the public either by the smallness of the reserve itself or the efforts they made to augment it. Now the Bank, at the first symptom of really unfavourable exchange, raise the rate of interest much and quickly, and so *borrow* the supplies which are needful in their temporary difficulty. We are, therefore, spared those periods of *very* cheap money which occurred after the errors of 1847 and 1857.

If we went back twenty years, we should have to add that, under the operation of free trade, the foreign commerce of the country increases year by year, and very rapidly. Before the repeal of the corn laws, sudden dear corn, sudden periods of agricultural distress and of manufacturing distress, threw everything else into confusion. Now, the most marked and most healthy feature of the times is steady and progressive development. Before 1846, there was no steady opening for an augmenting capital in our foreign trade. Now, there is such an opening ; and, consequently, the value of loanable capital tends to be greater and steadier than it was.

These causes enable us to answer one of our questions with some confidence. We cannot bring ourselves to doubt that foreign war or other casualties apart, the average value of money will tend to be higher and also to be more steady, than it used to be.

This answer to the first question is therefore favourable to the banker, but the answer to the second is not so. We shall not be misunderstood if we say that the banker is beginning to be *found out*. People are beginning to understand that their money is of greater value than they used to imagine. Such statements as this of the Union Bank—statements in which every joint stock bank now vies with all others—advertise the valuableness of everybody's money in the most unsuspicious and effectual manner. The result is twofold—first, everybody tries more and more to get more and more interest allowed him by his banker. Every customer is more and more anxious to share in the vast profit which he is plainly, and even ostentatiously, told was made of his money. Secondly, business people who are generally borrowers of the bank, or who have to pay a commission as a recompense for the trouble they give, are beginning to hint, ' We are people of influence. We may not leave with you much money of our own, but we have control over a good deal of money, and our relations and our dependants and people who have confidence in us have a good deal of money ; and, unless you charge us less commission than you used to charge us, we shall advise them to take their money to the competing bankers and not to you.' This, of course, is not said explicitly in so many words, but it is looked, and hinted, and *understood*. These two causes will, as time goes on, materially reduce the profits of banking. Though the value of money will tend to be higher than it was, the eagerness of a more intelligent and more experienced public will tend to be greater and greater to have a good share in the yield of *their own money*. Still, banking must long be a very profitable trade. The immense profits on which we have been commenting may well bear some reduction.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(Marine Insurance.—The Flore.—Koebel vs. Saunders)

BEFORE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ERLE.

The plaintiff is a Merchant in the City, and the defendant an Underwriter at Lloyd's. The action was brought to recover on a policy of insurance an average loss of cocoanut oil, shipped at Cochin in the ship Flore, for Marseilles, which loss was alleged to have been caused by perils of the sea. The defendant pleaded several pleas, but the most material one averred that the goods were stowed in a bad and improper manner, and not able to resist the ordinary perils and risks of a sea voyage, and that the loss was occasioned by the fact of the goods not having been able and fit to resist and encounter the perils of the sea without sustaining damage.

Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Sir G. Honyman appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Bovill, Q.C., Mr. Brett, Q.C. and Mr. W. Williams for the defendant.

In the course of November, 1862, a cargo of cocoanut oil in butts, puncheons, pipes, and hogsheads, were shipped by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, at Cochin, to the order of the plaintiff on board the Flore, for Marseilles, and the plaintiff effected a policy of insurance upon it, which the defendant underwrote for 200*l*. The actions against the other Underwriters had been consolidated, and the result of this action would govern the others. The policy was on cocoanut oil and a cargo of produce, as interest may appear. The plaintiff received advice of the shipment of 645 casks of oil and a quantity of loose coprah—the meat or kernel of the cocoanut dried. The latter was largely imported into France, and the Bill of Lading stated that it was shipped as broken stowage. The ship sailed from Cochin, and, when near the Mauritius, she encountered bad weather, and the sea swept over her deck. The ship was found to be making water, and oil was pumped up with the water. When off the Cape the ship again met with bad weather, and off the Azores she laboured very much, and a deal of oil was pumped up ; but it did not appear that the ship had sustained any damage. The Flore arrived at Marseilles on the 18th of April, 1863, and on discharging the cargo it was found that nearly one-half of the oil had leaked out of the casks. A survey was made of the cargo, and the leakage was attributed to the working of the ship and cargo and the great heat produced by the fermentation of the coprah. The loss of oil was ascertained to be about 52 per cent. Commissions were issued to examine witnesses at Cochin and Marseilles as to the stowing of the cargo and its condition when discharged. The evidence showed that the cargo was stowed in the usual way, and that the casks were perfectly seasoned. Flotte, an oil broker at Marseilles, stated that he had examined the cargo when she arrived at that port, and found the upper part of the coprah damaged by salt water, and he attributed the loss to the heating of the coprah, which occasioned the staves of the casks to shrink and the hoops to get loose, and said that, assuming the vessel had laboured and taken in salt water so as to wet the coprah, that would, in his opinion, account for the leakage. The Stevedore at Marseilles who discharged the cargo said it was properly stowed, and attributed the leakage to the heating of the coprah. He had no objection to cocoanut oil being stowed with coprah, providing the vessel did not take in water, and this made the coprah ferment. Other evidence was taken to prove the coprah in the Flore appeared to have been damaged by sea water, and that after the arrival of the Flore at Marseilles the ship Napoleon arrived at that port with cocoanut oil and loose coprah, and that the oil was in good order. The cargo of this vessel was not originally stowed as the cargo of the Flore, but the coprah fell through, and was found in the interstices between the casks. It was stated that it was not possible for coprah in itself, unless brought in contact with salt water, to heat, so as to act upon the casks and cause them to shrink, and that the casks, having yielded by the heating of the coprah, owing to the salt water passing down upon it through the deck, and the labouring of the ship during the heavy weather, that was a loss brought about by the perils of the sea which came within the terms of the policy and for which the defendant was clearly liable.

Mr. Bovill addressed the jury for the defendant, and contended that the loss did not arise from peril of the sea, and that the Underwriter was not liable. A great body of evidence was tendered to show that it was improper to stow casks of cocoanut oil with coprah ; that the latter, from its own moisture, was liable to heat, and that the manner in which the casks were stowed would have the effect of causing them to leak, and that it was bad stowage throughout. Several Captains were examined, who stated that coprah was liable to heat if on board any length of time ; that it was not safe to stow it in the interstices between the casks, and on the top, as in this case, and that wood was usually used as dunnage. It was also stated that it was not prudent to stow anything liable to heat without enabling air to reach it. There was no evidence to show that the hoops had loosened in consequence of the heavy labouring of the ship, and their position was inconsistent with the fact that they had been so loosened.

The Chief Justice summed up, and said the main question which the jury had to determine was, what was the cause of the heatings. The plaintiff averred that it was occasioned by the salt water passing down through the deck on to the coprah, and that the leakage was brought about by the heat acting upon the casks, and the labouring of the ship ; and if that were so the loss would have resulted from a peril of the sea, and the defendant would be liable. On the other hand it was said that the heating arose from internal moisture of the coprah, that it was a material liable to heat, and that it was improper to stow it with the oil ; and that the leakage did not arise from any peril which was protected by the policy. They had all the evidence and it was for them to decide. If they should be of opinion that the heating was caused by the salt water passing on to the coprah, which, acting on the wood of the casks, coupled with the working and labouring of the ship, occasioned the oil to leak, the defendant would be liable. On the other hand, however, should they come to the conclusion that the heating arose from internal influence, and that it was improper to stow the coprah in the way in which it had been in this instance, the Underwriter would not be liable. He would also rule that the Underwriter would not be responsible if the coprah heated by its own action and afterwards bad weather coming on, causing the casks to work and leak and so a loss arising. The onus, however, was cast upon the defendant to show that the loss did not result from perils of the sea, but from improper stowage.

The jury retired for a short time, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount ; with interest.

THE GUILLEMOTS AND THEIR EGGS.—As for the guillemots some folks call them stupid, and so they are in some things, but in others they are wise enough. One would think now, that breeding as they do all along the ledges of the steep cliffs, thousands of them together without a nest, that no guillemot could know its own egg, and yet in 1859 I saw how they know their eggs and love them too. Then I saw two of them fighting, and in the scuffle one pushed the other's egg and it began to roll down the steep ledge. In a moment it would have slipped over into the sea, but all at once the fight was stayed, and the guillemot to whom the egg belonged shuffled along till it got before it, stayed it with its long bill, and then rolled it up again to its old place. What makes it come on land to breed year after year to a day ? and what makes the cock and hen take the young guillemot between them, each holding the tip of its wing in their beak, if the cliff be not steep enough for it to plunge right down into the water ?—*" A Fortnight in Faroe," in the North British Review.*

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THE "NEW ERA" IN FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS FRUITS.

(From the Spectator.)

We should alway be sorry to close our eyes to facts, however disagreeable; and we have no intention of concealing from ourselves the plain fact that political circumstance and the mood of the hour are now playing very decidedly into Mr. Cobden's hands. His favourite formula of "no foreign politics for England" is being practically adopted by most politicians—by many who would be scarcely loth even to profess it as a creed; and if we should have during the next ten years no wiser statesmen than we have had during the last ten, Mr. Cobden may yet live to see the time when people will be as little ashamed of his maxim that our ambassadors should be "the commercial travellers" of England, as they now are of its less vulgar equivalent—"no foreign politics." Those who discredit and disgrace a nobler creed are responsible for the reaction which inclines men to follow Mr. Cobden into a theory of international *behaviour*—we cannot call it duty—so mean and selfish that it could not be disgraced.

The fact, however, cannot be denied that Mr. Cobden's principles have gained a great step in English estimation in consequence of the sudden cloud which has descended on the representatives of a "spirited foreign policy." The great register of English opinion has already openly declared for them. It has proclaimed in article after article that a "new era" has begun, in which England is to hold her tongue, acquiesce in everything, however flagrant and shameful, that happens abroad, unless it touches her own *interests*, and as a proof her sincerity, is not only to look on smiling while Denmark is ground to powder, but openly to proclaim her intention to withdraw all resistance to the slave-trade, and to tolerate it calmly for the future. Public opinion, says the *Times*, has declared decisively "that we are neither to fight nor threaten except when our interests are immediately concerned . . . In this respect we view the debate of last week as the commencement of a new era. Public opinion has pronounced itself decisively, and we summon all statesmen who would hold a permanent place in the councils of their country to mark and to obey it." And again within two days the same great interperter of the Majority of Englishmen took the opportunity of the conversation in the House of Commons concerning Brazil, to clinch the general maxim that we must "reform the policy of the Foreign Office in accordance with the feelings of the times in which we live," by a forcible practical illustration. The African squadron for putting down the slave-trade, it said, is the greatest possible transgression of the newly-received theory. Counting up, it remarks, the expense of the squadron to English taxpayers, with the fevers and others sufferings of its crews, and the much greater sensitiveness of the white race to "sufferings which are the daily lot of a poor savage, to whom they appear as the ordinary destiny of humanity," remembering, too, "that we are not answerable for the Negro, while the Government is deeply responsible for the fate of every subject of the Queen entrusted to its charge,"—counting and considering these things, it openly calls upon the nation to take care "that the question of the prevention of slavery may not escape notice as a prominent part of the present system of intermeddling in the affairs of foreign nations." When Mr. Cobden reads this noble exposition of the future English foreign policy, we are sure that he will begin to take in the *Times* again. Even he could not have put the matter more broadly, and we doubt whether he would have put it so courageously. That touch of infinite contempt for "the sufferings which are the daily lot of a poor savage, to whom they appear as the ordinary destiny of humanity,"—that significant valuation of a few English deaths from yellow fever and a few annual pence out of the taxpayers' pockets as evils so great as to transcend absolutely and enormously that of the degradation of a whole race and the barbarism of a vast continent, are developments so instructive of the true moral logic of Mr. Cobden's policy, that we feel sure that astute tactician would never have brought them forward. But the *Times*, as usual not caring for the votes of fastidious men, but wishing to reap the full advantage of appealing straight to the coarse and selfish English common sense, has perceived that this is the true moral inference involved. If we are to present an apathetic front to the sufferings and wrongs of foreign races and nations, we must accustom ourselves at once to feel that the suffering of one Englishman will always outweigh in our moral scales the sufferings of any number of foreigners. We must learn at once to be wrapped up in ourselves; we must, as Dr. Newman says, say "what is required by our position;" we must learn to disbelieve if we can that "the very negro whom we tread upon, in corporal anguish feels a pang as great as when a Saxon dies;" we must, in short, feel and think selfishly, and be selfish to our heart's core, if we are to ensure a safe and consistent policy of selfish isolation and "no foreign politics." As the man who makes up his mind to push his own interest in the world is obliged in self-defence and consistency to believe from the bottom of his heart that his own interests have an infinitely higher and deeper claim on him than any other person's in the whole world, so if we are to inaugurate "the new era" in earnest, we must prepare for it by depreciating the sufferings of others, thinking lightly of their wrongs, and finding out reasons why we should not permit them to ruffle our enjoyments.

Moreover, it is quite consistent with, nay, almost demanded by, the same principle, that we should be aggressive in the East while isolating ourselves in the West; and here we think the *Times* is more consistent than Mr. Cobden. The same policy which stands aloof where alliances would involve something of disinterestedness and self-sacrifice, will properly encroach and threaten where only weak and yielding Japanese or Chinese are concerned. When we repudiate once for all the maxim *parcere subjectis debellare superbos*, it is likely enough that we shall adopt in its place the counsel to be tender to the haughty, and to press with all our armaments upon the oppressed. The two principles hang perfectly together. And before long we have no doubt that Mr. Cobden will be convinced by his new allies how right and natural it is that the English selfishness which takes the form of cold indifference in three continents should take that of haughty arrogance in the fourth. The "commercial travellers" will be right in bullying where they can get a larger custom by bullying than by servility. After we have broken off our international ties with Europe and America, and spurned contemptuously the suffering barbarians of Africa, it will be but natural to recoup ourselves by a showy and dictatorial policy in Asia for the humiliations of isolation. In proportion as we shrink in the West, we shall desire to puff ourselves up in the East. As we lose deference here among our equals, we shall swell with ostentation there among our inferiors.

Nor is this the worst. It is quite impossible that a foreign policy built upon selfishness can help reacting on domestic policy. "Am I my brother's keeper?" was not originally the language of a wise foreign policy, but of an unhappy as well as guilty domestic policy; and those who adopt it in the former capacity can hardly fail to see it resume something of its original significance. Who that has eagerly advocated a selfish and self-occupied policy for England can upbraid a *class* for standing aloof in precisely the same manner from the life of the nation, and while consulting for its own benefit in the narrower sense, ignoring or even superciliously discrediting the notion of duty towards other classes? Cannot we *see* this leaven already beginning to work on the class which we should suppose as yet the least likely to be affected by it, in such letters as those from Mr. R. Coningsby which have been paraded in the *Times*? The principle of those letters is, for the working class, exactly the principle which Mr. Cobden wishes to see applied to the international policy of England, and which Cain wished to see applied to the fraternal policy of families. Mr. Coningsby put forward an ostentatious desire to stand aloof from the political privileges of the nation as advantages scarcely deserving to be weighed in the scale against the acquisition of private wealth, knowledge, and independence by the working class—precisely the view of English foreign policy which Mr. Cobden wishes to force on the nation. And if this disposition should spread in the working class, we believe it will be the most certain preparation for a vulgar and tyrannical use of the political advantages of numbers, whenever the great working class does at last seize the reins of power;—just as Mr. Cobden's selfish "stand aloof" policy for England in Europe tends more than any other to foster the uncrupulousness with which the commercial classes are disposed to press the power of England in China and Japan where the trade feeling is (perhaps prudently, in its own narrow sense of the word "prudent") as aggressive as it is meek and abject at home in the presence of great Powers like Germany or France. We are well aware that Mr. Cobden and his party disavow strenuously these latter views for themselves, and it is to their moral credit that they do so, but it is not to the credit of their logic. The only root of their doctrine of natural isolation is self-interest, and this Mr. Cobden never denies. Nor will the vulgarer disciples of the commercial school fail to see that if self-interest warrants us in declining all obligations to the cause of justice in Europe, and in looking on quietly at a crime we have the power to prevent, it will equally warrant us in declining all obligations to the cause of justice in China or Japan, and extorting at the point of the bayonet bargains which we have the power to enforce. Your selfish principle is a double-edged sword which cuts both ways. If it warrants you in making a duty of leaving suffering friends in the lurch for fear of consequences, it will equally warrant you in making a duty of squeezing the best possible terms out of weak foes when there is no fear of consequences. The working class will not be slow to learn the lesson. They are catching the idea already of strengthening themselves in cold indifference to the other elements of the nation to which they belong. And when the hour strikes they may apply the selfish principle which now teaches such gentlemen as Mr. R. Coningsby frigid neutrality, in the other direction, and make it teach them selfish democratic despotism. There is no principle which corrupts the life of the nation more deeply than that of cynical isolation.

The "new era" in our foreign policy, if it is to come at all, really means this,—that England, being a rich, great, and strong nation, ought to act precisely as she would if she were a poor, small, and weak nation,—namely, decline all great national enterprises, keep clear of all engagements for fear of giving offence, and sacrifice once for all what has hitherto been thought the great privilege of international weight, influence, and justice. If the new policy means anything it must mean that, though individual wealth and power are great gifts and greater trusts, national wealth and power are to be carefully wrapped in a napkin and buried in the earth, for the very reason that, if used, they would entail great obligations. It must mean that national pride is a mistake or a sin, since a great nation ought to model its policy precisely *as if* it were a small one. It must mean that the imaginative pleasure which even the humblest citizen of a great nation takes in feeling that he has a share in its career and belongs to its history, is justifiable only if its career is ignoble and its history a blank. In short, it must mean,—nay, it ostentatiously *does* mean,—that the collective life of a nation is a delusion, and that it should pride itself only on the industry of the swarms which constitute it, and the honey which they manage to hive. This is the meaning of the "new era of our foreign policy," and it might be more clearly described as the era of privileges wasted and trusts betrayed—of the paralysis of the national conscience, and the idolatry of material gain.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10TH.

Shepherd, Assistant Surgeon W. A., Medical Service, on leave, from Surat.

Poole, Lieutenant G. S. H., 1-18 Foot, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

Thatcher, Major T., Superintendent of Police, on leave, from Surat.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandallah.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 10TH.

Carpendale, Lieutenant M. M., 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
10	Futtay Salam	Miles	Calcutta June 27.
	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Ships	Commanders.	To
10	Arran	Martin	Liverpool.
	Great Australia	Smillie	Liverpool.
	Admiral	Smith	Calcutta.
	French Empire	Clarke	Calcutta.

The Ship *Carobel*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Magnolia—132 pieces E. Teeth, 8 cwt. 3 qr. 1 lbs., Bowanjee Vullybhoy.

Tasmania—340 pieces E. Teeth, 21 cwt. 16 lbs., Mimore Huruckchund.

Yarra—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 17 cases olibanum, 38 cwt., 2 cases gum, 5 cwt., 35 cases pearl shells, 92 cwt. 24 lbs., Ebram Ramjee.

Liverpool.

Advance—98 bales cotton, 343 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 27 bales cotton, 94½ cwt., Assar Lalljee.

Arran—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.

Arran, Capt. Cumming—817 Nos. coir rope, 120 cwt., Thackersy Hurridass.

Belle Isle—61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Courjee Ludha; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama.

City of Amoy—1 case sundries, Jewan Jeatha.

City of Foochow—75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Luckmedass Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Enderjee Pursotum.

Coronet—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. Narayen & Co.

Floating Light—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Ravogur Coovergur.

Gertrude—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Gustafa—75 bales rags, 262½ cwt., Vusunjee Lilladhur; 104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., Passmore & Co.; 500 bales jute, 1,375 cwt., Ticumjee Canjee.

Mantura—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Mistress of the Seas—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Shannon—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Guness Venayeck.

Havre.

Indus—220 bales cotton, 765 cwt., S. Tyebjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vithuldass Lilladhur.

Galle.

Steamer *Aden*—67 boxes specie, the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Aden*—29 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 5 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund; 14 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, Mohmud Rahim Dossa; 12½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co; 1 box mangoe pickles, Byramjee Hormusjee; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee.

Steamer *Ta-Pang-Nyo*—10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Juganath Ramjus; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund; 6 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each; Luloobhoy Panachund; 2 boxes dollars, J. M. Abdool Khaluck; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram; 16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co.; 6½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Juganath; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jeatha Cullianjee; 30 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, C. Nathabhoy Sons & Co.; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Moolchund Pursotum.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Ta-Pang-Nyo*—7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., Moolchund Pursotum; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta; 13 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, E. J. Abram; 1 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhaychund Joomka.

Steamer *Aden*—20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., E. J. Abram; 114 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Wm. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 2, *Humboldt*, Mossion, from Pondicherry 27th July; *Manilla*, Cameron, from Liverpool 10th April; and *Carl* and *Auguste*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—August 2, Ship *Queen of the North*, to London.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr.ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	13 do.	7½ per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	170	......	150 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	48 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	215 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	7½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	3½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	11 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	30 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	75 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 per cent. pm. [nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	47 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	9 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 [illegible]	195 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	50	......	58 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,600 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 66,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	6,000	480	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANYS.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 60 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	6,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 800. [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 425 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000		Rs. 17,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	......	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 350 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per cent.	Rs. 900 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 750 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	3 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. [nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	94¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112-8

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.
Sovereigns, each	10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	222
Bar Silver	106-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	605 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	600 to 610
New Oomrawuttee	580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawgined	670 to 685
New Barsee and Nuggur	560 to 570
New Veeravul	510 to 515
New Khandeish	512 to 515
New Poratchee	600 to 605
New Accote	600 to 605
New Mangalore	612 to 615
New Hinghunghat	630 to 640

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-4.
Gingelly mixed, (Black	" 33 to 34.
and White	" 35 to 34.
Niger	" 27 to 28, Nominal.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED)

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank will shortly be prepared to grant Bills of Exchange on London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 7 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business......10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 11th August 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on ndon at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.................. 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 9,292,565 (£371,702.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do.......... 1s. 11½d. "
Sight.......... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 do do.........2-51 " "
Sight.........2-46 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d.
4 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ...... 2s.
Demand .... 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland...... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain..........3 per cent.
" " 6 " ....5 " "
" " 12 " ....7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અેંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन येंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain.............. 3 per cent.
3 " .... 4 "
6 " .... 5½ "
12 " .... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL..................do. do.
MANCHESTER ....do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight.................2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three " " ....2s. 0d. do.
Two " " ....1s. 11½d. do.
One " " ....1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland..........1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.................1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per anm.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" On Demand .... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit account half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays....................10 to 1
Bombay, 3rd August 1864. R. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—PAID-UP CAPITAL—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ....at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ....at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ....at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ....at 2s. 0d. "
On Demand (Head Office)...........at 2s. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000
2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight.............................. at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 " .... 2s. 0½d. "
3 " .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 " .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 " .... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand .... 2s.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody.................. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Bombay, 5th August 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£196,148
Do. do. 1859......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861......... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India; and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, *Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamp Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
Directors.
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay..........Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta..........Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., [illegible]
5th March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., ...London.
Directors.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Beteson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. ....Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. ....London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq. ....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq. ....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rockdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	"	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	"	380,00
The Funds of the Company exceed	"	20,0000

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF 50 SHARES IN THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P. M., at their Rooms, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Shaw Jumnadass Doolubdass, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mooljee Canjee, the first purchaser:—

50 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Hansom Cab with Horse and Harness.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS AND OTHERS.

(*Sale Continued.*)

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 11th, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 2 P. M. on each day, and on MONDAY next the 15th, and on FRIDAY the 19th instant, at 2 P. M. on each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ½ to 2½ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Half-round, Round and Square Iron from ¼ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ½ by ⅛ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ¾ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ⅛ to ⅜ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ⅛ in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ⅜ to 3 in., Iron Rivets from ⅜ by ¼ to 1½ by ⅜ in., Iron Rivets snap-headed from ¼ by ⅜ to 1 by ⅜; Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ¾ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Octagon Cast Steel from ⅛ to 2½ in., Flat Cast Steel from ⅛ by ½ to 2 by ½ in., Flat Blister Steel from 2 by ⅛, 3 by ½ in., Chain Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ⅜ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, 8 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with Glass Tubes, Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT NAGPADA IN NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE LAMNA'S STABLE.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nagpada, about 60 or 65 Candies of Cotton.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Davidass Manuckchand and Jumnadass Juware, Attornies for Jeevundass Jugjeevundass the Mortgagee, and on account of Daly Cursetjee, Banagee the Mortgager, 3 Diamond Earrings, 1 Pearl do., 1 Neck ornament called Pukroo, 2 Pearl Earrings or Chockras, 12 Rings set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls and Rubies, 1 Pearl Watch-guard, 6 China Gold Bangles and Varras, 4 Gold Bangles, 4 do. Varras, 2 do. Goongrees, 2 do. Vale or hand ornaments, 5 Gold single and doubled cased Watches, 3 Gold Rattles, one Diamond and Pearl Necklet or Sunmunny, 1 Pearl, Ruby, and Diamond Necklet or Harr, 15 Diamond Purkars, 19 Diamond Earrings, 2 Pearl Varras or hand Bangles, 1 Pearl and Diamond Necklet, 29 large and 49 small Diamonds, 4 Pearl Bangles or Pochies, 1 Diamond Curran or Earring with Emerald drop, 1 False Necklet, 128 Silver Spoons and Forks, 3 Silver Rose-water bottles, 5 do. large and small Piganies or Cups, 4 do. Foot Ornaments, 1 do. Lotee, 6 do. Covers, 2 do. Jewel Boxes.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLY, PARELL ROAD.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogly, Parell Road, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of T. GLOVER, Esq., (proceeding to Europe,) the same consist of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Case containing complete Set of Spoons, Forks, &c., a set of Ivory-handled Dessert Knives and Forks in Case complete, Elaborately Open-carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prediea, Drawingroom and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnot, Hat-stand, Bedstead and Child's Cot, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Handsome Brussels Carpet, Velvet Pile Table Covers, a large Musical box, playing 16 Tunes, a pair of Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, size 4 feet 9 in. by 3 feet 3 in., a Grand Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard (only used a few times, made expressly for India, with Leather Covering) Table Ornaments and Vases, 8-day Skeleton Clock in Glass Dome, handsome Brussels Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispensary Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

[illegible] not previously disposed of.
[illegible] new four-wheeled English [illegible] complete.
[illegible] Brougham.
[illegible] Phaeton, with Horse [illegible]
[illegible] Saddle, Bridle &c., nearly new.
Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from the 14th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LARGE AND AIRY UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW AND LANDED PROPERTY IN THE ZILLA OF TANNA. THE PREMISES COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, precisely at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction (under instructions from the owners) in the Zilla of Tanna:—

All that most eligible, airy and valuable piece or spot of land or ground, admeasuring in all 22,839 square yards, be the same more or less as per plan, together with an extensive and commodious upper storied pucka built Bungalow built of chunam, bricks and stones, and the wood work is of the best well seasoned teak, having a strong and substantial double tiled roof, together with its out-houses, godowns, cookroom, servants' houses, large garden ground and compound, and every thing appertaining thereto, assessed under No. 23 in the Tanna Municipality, and situated in Jamsetjee Manockjee Set's Street, formerly called Ootan Sair. The premises has always been considered as being one of the most healthy and airy ones in all seasons, and commands most excellent views and sceneries of Tanna, and its Collectorate, Rivers, and Lakes, and stands on one of the finest spots of land in its neighbourhood. The ground is so excellent that it requires no manuring, and is planted with many rare mangoe trees, about 160 in number, besides pear, pumelo, date, and baub trees, excellent grazing grass, having likewise two large wells of inexhaustible fresh water; also two other pieces of vacant ground immediately opposite the said premises, on one of which is erected a large pucka built tiled stable and coach house capable of containing several carriages and horses, which said two pieces of ground measuring 1,494 square yards, be the same more or less, in all 24,333 square yards. The Bungalow is at present rented at Rs. 60 per month, but much more rent can be obtained by any future landlord, from the well-known rise in house rent. Besides the above rent, the mallee's wages is paid by the residing tenant.

The garden produces Rs. 600 annually, but the income would be double if not more in three years, as the produce from the mango trees alone yielded this year to the contractor to whom they were sold about Rs. 700.

This is an excellent opportunity for wealthy Native gentlemen and others who are desirous of having an up-country pleasure house within such an easy distance of Bombay, as not in the least to interfere with their daily avocation in this City, and therefore should not lose the opportunity of securing such a favorable bargain.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, where the plans of the ground and building can be seen.

N. B.—The above property will be shown on application to Mr. Bhicajee Pestonjee Vukeelna, at Tanna.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Lawana Luckmidass Lowjee, the mortgagee, and on account of Soodkajee Buchajee Chuwan, the mortgager, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Mangalwadee near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay; the said house is built of chunam and covered with tiles, and assessed by the Collector Assessment under No. 1, and the said piece of ground contains by admeasurement nineteen feet in breadth, and forty-one feet in length, and bounded on the east by a vacant ground, on the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on the north by the house of Walcok Nadon, and on the south by the Public road leading to the said house.

AN UNRESERVED PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF HANDSOME ENGLISH SOLID MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GENUINE "TUCKER'S" FIRST CLASS ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VERY RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, FIRST-RATE MUSICAL BOXES, ELEGANTLY DESIGNED BRONZE GARDEN FURNITURE, VALUABLE CARRIAGES, SUPERIOR HARNESS, CHOICE WINES, &c. &c., AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY the 22nd, TUESDAY the 23rd, WEDNESDAY the 24th, THURSDAY the 25th and FRIDAY the 26th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by F. ROWLAND, Esq., to submit to Public Auction at "Lockesley Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, all the very valuable and extensive consignments of handsome English Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Genuine "Tucker's" First Class Argand Chandeliers and Lamps, Magnificent Pier Glasses, very rich Velvet Pile Carpets, First-rate Musical Boxes, Elegantly designed Bronze Garden Furniture, Valuable Carriages, Superior Harness, Choice Wines, Fireproof Safes, &c. &c., just landed ex ships *Euritta, Defiance, Tartar, Sir Charles Napier, Dhuleep Sing, Canada Belle, Kennington, Gertrude, Thunderbolt, Daphne, Sailor Prince, Yara* and others. The same comprises several suits of Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing-room Furniture in Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood, such as six sets of Patent Telescopes, Circular and Oblong Dining Tables with moveable leaves, for 18 persons each, Drawing Room, Circular, Oval, Oblong, Octagon, Loo, Wine and Occasional Tables, Pier, Console, Side and Hall Tables with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Sofas, Sitties, Lounging, Reclining and half-backed Couches covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather and Springs, Easy, Prediеu, Lounging, Reclining, Devotional, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather to match, Chiffoniers with glass fronts sides, and Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Whatnots, Library Office, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing Room Writing Tables, Sideboards, with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters, Dinner Waggons, Magnificent Solid Mahogany Library Book Cases, Almiras, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Tables with fixed Toilet Glasses, Washing Tables with furniture, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Towel Stands, a pair of Carved Oak Tables with Birds, Buhlwood Show Cases handsomely mounted in Brass, with Plate Glass fronts and sides, Ornamental Wall Brackets, four Slate Bagatelle Tables, five handsome Brass Bedsteads, Superb Papier Machie Presentation Chairs beautifully inlaid with mother o'pearl, Papier Machie and mother o'pearl inlaid Chess Tables, Teapoys, and sets of Tea Trays, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Balcony and Hall Chairs, Couches, Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Cast Iron Vases and Flower Pots on pillars and Pedestals, Garden Engines Syringes and Pails, Ladies' Garden Tools, a few pairs of Magnificent Pier Glasses in richly Carved Superb Gilt Frames, a handsome gilt Console Table, 3 pairs of gilt tripod or ornament Stands, an invoice of Genuine "Tucker's" Argand Chandeliers and Lamps comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 light, plated hanging Argand Lamps with drops and Diaphonus Reflectors of the latest improvement, 6 massive Gilt, 6 light Gothic hanging Argand Chandeliers, a suit of magnificent hanging Argand Lustres consisting of a nine light centre and two six light side with cut green Albert Drops, single and double light Wall Argand Lamps with drops, handsome cut Ruby, White Glass, Bronze and Enamelled Pedestal Table, Argand Lamps with drops, Bronze and German Silver improved India Reading Lamps, Colored Glass hanging Globes 6 to 18 inches, together with a splendid selection of extra large size Musical Boxes playing from 3 to 16 airs with Drums, Bells, Harmonium and Piano accompaniments, a Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, a handsome Chiming Clock, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Covers and Sofa Rugs, large Oil Cloth Carpets 30 by 20 feet, Griffith's Patent Fireproof Safes with Chubb's Locks and Keys, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots Shoes and Slippers, spare Marble Slabs, a set of Glass Ware Quart and Pint Decanters, a richly Cut Glass Dessert Service, Neat Dinner and Tea Sets, an invoice of best Plated Ware comprising sets of Plate and Dish Covers, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruets, Pickle and Egg Stands, 8, 10 and 12 in. Waiters, a 30 inch Tea Tray, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Dishes, and Coolers, Coffee Urns, Claret Jugs, Kettles and Stands, sets of "King" "Thread" and "Lily" Pattern Spoons, and Forks in Mahogany cases, sets of Handsome Plated Dessert Knives and Forks in ditto, Fish Carvers, 3 Double Barrelled Rifles, in cases by "T. Manton," Saloon and other Pistols in ditto, sets of Japanned Hip and Travelling Baths, Sable Baskets, Lapland Rugs, Pieces of Rich Magenta Worsted Damask and Furniture Chintz, Mahogany cases of Drawing Instruments, assorted Wool Carriage Rugs, India Rubber Air Beds and Pillows with Bellows, Table Cutlery, a small consignment of superior Sherry, Port, choice Brandy, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, and Toilet Vinegar, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

On the first day of the Sale.
An English-built self-driving Phaeton.
An Amempton Carriage.
A Barouche.
An Elcho Sociable.
A Minibus.
An Elegant Miniature Brougham.
A Park Phaeton.
Several sets of single and double Harness, Bridles &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view from Sunday the 14th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Elegant Miniature Brougham in excellent condition, by Holman & Co., with Grey Horse and Plated Mounted Harness complete.

A large Size Iron Fire-proof Treasury Chest with Chubb's Lock and Duplicate Keys.

A first-rate light and small perfectly new English-built Vis-a-vis by "Wilson," with Lamps, Cushions, Silk Curtains, Pole and Shaft; and Landel.

Superior plated mounted single and double Harness.

Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 1 to 12 lights each.

A good and serviceable Palanquin Office Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

FOR SALE.—Two Furnished Bungalows at Matheran. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th August 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods such as Long Cloths, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jacconets, two cases of Children Toys, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 11th, and FRIDAY the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will submit to sale by public competition at 12 o'clock in a Godown in Marine Street, next door to Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co.'s Auction Rooms, a large Invoice of Fancy Goods and Engravings.

Catalogues may be had on the premises or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and the Goods are on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 11th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN GOODS [illegible] END OF [illegible] ROMARWADA LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. [illegible] the undersigned will offer for Sale at [illegible] the 19th instant, at the Godowns [illegible] mentioned American Goods Ex Ship [illegible] ton, via Kurrachee.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock precisely.

44	Cases, 440 Gallons Kerosene Oil. This Oil produces the best and cheapest Light known.
25	Cases Spirits of Turpentine Substitute.
3	Setts Dearborne, Patent Scales and Weights, weighing 2,5 0 lbs. chiefly for weighing Cotton.
1	Case 1 Dozen wheel Jacks.
8	Nest Tubs 8 in. each.
48	Dozen Water Buckets.
27	Boxes clothes Pins, for drying clothes.
1	Case Brooms, clothes and Dust Brushes.
1	Barrel Cocoa Dippers.
6	Cases Superior Fancy Soap.
4	Cases 8 Dozen Preserved Clams.
9	" 18 " " Beans.
4	" 24 " Fancy Camp Stools.
10	" 10 " Stoutons Elixer.
3	" 3 " Warmwood Cordial.
16	Iron Impliments.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A second-hand serviceable Shigram, price Rs. 375. Can be seen on application.

A supply of Patent safety fuse for blasting the same as used on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts will be sold in lots of not less than one Cask of 350 Coils at 3 annas and 1 pie per Coil.

Bombay, 11th August 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. H. FUHRMEISTER, Band Master, deceased, consisting of Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Wearing Apparel, Music Books and Violin Strings of sorts, &c. &c.

ALSO,

To close an account of concerned, consisting of several pairs of Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, several pairs of single, double and treble Plated Candlesticks with cut and plain Shades, a handsome Plated Tea Set containing Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Milk Pots, Muffin Dishes with Covers, a pair of Sauce Tureens, a set of Plated Table and Dessert Knives, Toast Racks Claret Jugs, Quart, Pint, and half Pint Mugs, English Copper Cabin Lanthorns, Bronze and Lacquered Cabin Swing Lamps, Copper Jelly Moulds, a Set of China Copper Dish and Plate Covers, a very handsome flowered and Gilt Dessert Set, handsome White and Gold Tea and Copper Cups and Saucers, ditto Breakfast Plates, Musical Instruments, viz., Flutes, Violins and Concertinas, a set of very handsome Ivory Chessmen, Silver Mounted Riding Whips, a Revolver Pistol and Sword, and a small collection of valuable Books, amongst which are Shakespear's Works, vizt. Hindoostani and English Dictionary, ditto Selections, ditto Introductions and Grammar, London Journal of Botany, Hand Books for Northern Europe, ditto Northern and Southern Italy, ditto for Travellers on the Continent, ditto for France, ditto for Southern Germany, ditto for Switzerland, ditto of Egypt, Carpenter's Microscope, Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, Life and Times of Sir R. Peel, Doctor Quain's Anatomy, Platone's Opera, Malcolm's Travels in South Eastern Asia, Humphrey's Clock, a Set of Johnston's Royal Atlas of Modern Geography with Index, a very old Arabic Koran in Manuscript and several Copies of Mullaly's Tables of Pay and Allowances.

ALSO,

A small quantity of Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jelly, Tart Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Maccaroni, Isinglass, several Tins of Hams, Bacon and Tongues, Brandy Fruits, &c. &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Premises, an Upper Roomed Dwelling House situated at Upper Mahim, standing on the Fazendaree Ground, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, the Property of the late Mariabaee alias Gopicabaee, daughter of the late Pandoorung Juggonath Naik, deceased.

Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.—There is nothing hurtful in the composition of these purifying Pills, nothing that can injure the most delicate constitution. They improve the appetite, quicken the energies of the stomach and liver, and regulate the bowels. They thus become the surest safeguards against indigestion, and the safest promoters of the body's growth and the mind's development. Holloway's Pills exert a wholesome olternative and tonic action on every internal organ, and they regulate every disordered or debilitated function. They are natural, and therefore efficient, purifiers and correctives. Few unhealthy conditions of the stomach or digestive apparatus can withstand the accumulative healthy influence obtained over the whole frame when these Pills are judiciously and perseveringly taken by invalids.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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